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Ehrlichman and 3 Others Indicted In Ellsberg Case

By Leroy F. Aarons

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 5 (WP).—Former White House domestic affairs adviser John D. Ehrlichman was indicted yesterday on charges of perjury and conspiracy to commit burglary.

Three others were also indicted in the burglary-conspiracy count by a Los Angeles County grand jury after a three-month investigation of the September, 1971, break-in at the Beverly Hills office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist. A court ordered the indictments to be kept secret until later.

The three were members of the White House "Plumbers" unit, established under orders of President Nixon in 1971 to plug leaks in government security information.

Indicted besides Mr. Ehrlichman were Earl K. Long Jr., former White House aide who jointly headed the Plumbers team, and G. Gordon Liddy, a convicted Watergate conspirator. None of the four has been available for comment.

In Washington, a spokesman for the Watergate special prosecutor, Archibald Cox, expressed concern about the indictments. James Doyle, a Cox spokesman, said that "it might impede our investigation." Asked to explain, he refused to elaborate.

The indictment of Mr. Ehrlichman reaches deep into the structure of the White House. Mr. Ehrlichman was one of the top two or three highest-ranking aides to Mr. Nixon, until the Watergate affair forced him to resign.

The prosecution's case against Mr. Ehrlichman is understood to be based on contradictory statements made by him before the grand jury and the Senate Watergate Investigative Committee, as well as a series of memos in August, 1971, strongly implying that he knew in advance and approved of the break-in plans.

The indictments were returned late in the afternoon and ordered held secret. Superior Court Judge James G. Hahn said that the names of the accused and the nature of the charges would not be revealed "until the time that one of the defendants is in custody."

[Associated Press, citing reliable sources, said today that Mr. Ehrlichman was indicted on charges of perjury, burglary and conspiracy. Mr. Krog was charged with burglary, conspiracy, and solicitation of a burglary and Liddy and Mr. Young with burglary and conspiracy to commit burglary.]

Los Angeles County District Attorney Joseph P. Busch said today that his office had notified attorneys for all of those indicted last night. He indicated that all were willing to surrender voluntarily, but said the attorneys have not yet fixed the times of surrender.

Mr. Ehrlichman sent word through his attorney that he will surrender here Tuesday. A district attorney's spokesman said Mr. Ehrlichman would be arraigned the same day after being booked, fingerprinted and photographed. Tuesday is the deadline set for voluntary surrender of those indicted before arrest warrants would be issued.

Conviction for perjury carries a 1-to-14-year term in California. Conspiracy to commit burglary carries a minimum five-year term.

The grand jury investigation began in June, after disclosures during the Pentagon papers trial of Mr. Ellsberg and Anthony Russo that White House-hired burglars had broken into the psychiatrist's office in search of damaging material. The disclosures contributed to dismissal of the case.

As the bizarre details of the burglary began to unfold, it be-



INDICTED—John D. Ehrlichman.

came known that it was overseen by a special unit established under President Nixon's instructions in 1971 as a secret, extra-governmental operation aimed at closing security leaks.

The burglary, which took place over Labor Day weekend and two years ago, apparently failed to produce any Mr. Ellsberg records. But Mr. Ehrlichman has insisted that the burglary was justifiable under the President's authority to take whatever action is necessary to protect national security.

Mr. Ehrlichman has also denied advance involvement in the planning of the break-in.

Nixon Chides Congress, Plans New 'State of Union' Message

Also Refers To Watergate And Agnew

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP).—President Nixon refused today to specify what kind of Supreme Court decision it would take before he would agree to give up his Watergate tape recordings.

Mr. Nixon had said previously he would yield the recordings of talks in his offices only if the Supreme Court issued a "definitive" decision in the matter.

He told a news conference today that "the matter of definitive ruling is one that will be discussed in the appeal procedure. For me to discuss it in advance would be inappropriate."

U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica ruled last week that Mr. Nixon must give up the tapes for the judge to examine in private so he can determine whether the tapes should go to the Watergate grand jury.

The White House is appealing that decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals, and the matter is expected to wind up in the Supreme Court.

"We Will Prevail"

"We believe we will prevail in the appellate courts," said Mr. Nixon.

He again repeated his argument in favor of not turning the tapes over to anyone.

"I am simply saying that the President of the United States under our Constitution has the responsibility to his office to maintain the separation of powers and to maintain the ability of not only the President but future presidents to conduct the office in the interest of the people," he said.

This interest, he added, includes maintaining the confidentiality of business discussions so they can be "honest and free-wheeling."

Mr. Nixon declined to say whether, if he won the tapes case in the Supreme Court, he might then voluntarily make the tapes available in order to undercut suspicion that he knew of the Watergate cover-up.

Talks With Dean

The tapes include recordings of conversations Mr. Nixon held with then-White House Counsel John W. Dean Jr. Mr. Dean has since said the talks convinced him that Mr. Nixon knew of the cover-up and had discussed executive clemency for Watergate defendants.

Unlike his most recent news conference, this time there was only a handful of Watergate questions.

Mr. Nixon was asked why former Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst and Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen, as top-ranking law enforcement officials, had told the Senate Watergate committee that they did not know about the investigation that Mr. Nixon said he ordered into Watergate in March, 1972.

"Because I had ordered this investigation within the White House," said Mr. Nixon. He said John D. Ehrlichman, former White House domestic adviser who ultimately was assigned the investigation by Mr. Nixon, "did talk to the attorney general the day after."



HAND IN HAND—Algerian President Houari Boumedienne (left) laughing with Libyan President Moammar Qadhafi, arriving in Algiers for the nonaligned summit.

Warns Arabs On Loss of Oil Markets

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP).—President Nixon announced today that he will send Congress what amounts to a new State of the Union message next week, urging action on administration measures involving inflation, defense and energy.

At a White House news conference, his second in two weeks, Mr. Nixon also warned that Arab states will face loss of their oil markets if they continue to raise petroleum prices and expropriate property without compensation.

Mr. Nixon announced that he will veto a bill to raise the minimum wage from \$1.60 to \$2 an hour now, and to \$2.20 on July 1, 1974.

He said he will do so with regret and in hopes that Congress can come up with new legislation that would not be inflationary.

Mr. Nixon opened the news conference by terming the record of Congress very poor and then announcing his plan to send Congress a message pressing for action on administration measures he considers top priority.

"Some of the Benefits"

He said the administration is doing everything that should be done to stop inflation without bringing a recession.

He said his economic advisers believe that over the next few months "we should begin to see some of the benefits" from the Phase 4 control program, efforts to increase food supplies and action by the Federal Reserve Board to tighten the money supply.

Mr. Nixon indicated that his message to Congress will be given to newsmen Sunday night and formally sent to Congress on Monday.

He said the message would put high priority on inflation-fighting measures, and in that context urged economy upon the Democratic Congress. He said spending proposals now before the Senate or House would "blow the budget to the tune of at least \$6 billion," and fuel inflation.

He said he trusts Congress will work with the administration to control spending.

Defense Budget

At the same time, Mr. Nixon urged Congress not to cut the defense budget, saying such a move would imperil forthcoming negotiations with the Soviet Union on a mutual reduction of troops in Europe and on reducing stockpiles of nuclear weapons.

"A cut in defense spending, he said, means the United States would enter the negotiations in a 'second-class position.'"

Mr. Nixon also said he would seek unspecified action from Congress "to meet the needs of energy." Otherwise, he said, "we will be at the mercy of the producers of oil in the Middle East."

He said that the seizure of U.S. and other foreign-owned oil companies in Libya and threats to curtail production was a matter of major concern.

Relations with Libya were not so close that the United States could have any influence, he said, though they were rather better with Saudi Arabia.

The problem as far as the Arab countries are concerned, is linked to the Arab-Israeli dispute," Mr. Nixon said. "This is why I have asked Dr. [Henry] Kissinger to put the highest priority on trying to reach a settlement in this dispute."

In discussing the Mideast, he warned the oil-producing Arab states that if they expropriated U.S.-owned property without fair compensation, they would be "in a very difficult position."

Demanding Jordan Release Terrorist

Palestinians Seize Saudi Paris Embassy

PARIS, Sept. 6 (Thursday) (AP).—A group of Palestinian terrorists yesterday morning seized the Saudi Arabian Embassy here and threatened to blow up the building, themselves and 13 hostages if their demands were not met.

They demanded an Arab airliner to fly them to an Arab capital with some of the hostages to be held until Jordan released the terrorist Abou Daoud from life imprisonment.

After a day of fruitless negotiations, they threw one of the hostages from a window and said they would start executing the others by half past midnight if their demands had not been accepted.

The terrorists did not carry out their threats after the deadline and passed.

At 1:30 a.m., the Arab ambassadors assembled outside the Saudi Arabian Embassy proposed to the terrorists a French government plan to solve the deadlock.

The plan consists of trading the non-Arab hostages for the Arab ambassadors, who would then travel with the terrorists and the Arab hostages to an airport where the diplomats would be released. The Iraqi ambassador had volunteered for the trade.

At 2 a.m., the Palestinians accepted this offer.

Police said that the man thrown from a window—the Saudi Arabian chief of protocol—was an Egyptian citizen. His name was not divulged.

When the man landed on the ground, police were hesitant to approach for fear terrorists might be on them. The man got up alone and was taken to a nearby hospital for first aid treatment for a head injury.

Six Terrorists

The chief of protocol told police that there were six terrorists and three had been presumed dead throughout the day and that 13 hostages remained in the building.

The ambassadors of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia were called to the French Foreign Ministry for consultations.

The Arab ambassadors in Paris sent a message to the secretary-general of the Arab League, who is in Algiers for the nonaligned summit meeting, asking him to intervene with chiefs of state present at the meeting to bring pressure on Jordan for release of Abou Daoud and other terrorists.

The content of this message was passed on to the Palestinians holding the embassy.

The Syrian ambassador, who was outside the embassy, pleaded with the terrorists to avoid bloodshed on French soil because of France's pro-Arab sympathies. "Give us time to try to settle the conflict," he told them.

French police forces, including

a special new anti-terrorist squad, surrounded the embassy on the western fringes of Paris, near the headquarters of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The terrorists identified themselves as belonging to a splinter Palestinian group called Al Iqab—the punishment.

The hostages were reported to include five members of the embassy staff including the consul and the cultural attaché, and six other persons, four of them women. Two of the women are French.

In Beirut, the Palestinian guerrilla movement disclaimed responsibility for the attack.

The movement denied the existence of a group calling itself Al Iqab. It said the Paris operation would not contribute to its cause.

The terrorists entered the embassy around 10 a.m. They reportedly pulled guns and forced a number of hostages, both Saudi and French embassy staff, into

Italy Says Arrest of 5 Arabs Foils Rocket Attack on Israeli Airliner

ROME, Sept. 5.—Italian counterterrorism agents and police today arrested five Arabs after a post-midnight raid in nearby Ostia turned up two ground-to-air rocket launchers and rockets that police said the five planned to use against civilian airliners flying in or out of Fiumicino International Airport.

Later, investigators said that today's arrests occurred only hours before a scheduled missile attack by the Arabs on an El Al plane.

One of the two launchers was to be used in the attack and the second was to be held in reserve in case the first failed to hit its target, the investigators said.

The airport, regularly used by flights of El Al Israel Airlines, is five kilometers from Ostia and is surrounded by large tracts of uninhabited land where, police said, the Arabs might have stationed themselves to ambush low-flying planes with the rockets. The rockets have a range of five kilometers but are more effective at targets within several hundred meters, the police said.

They described the two rocket launchers found in an apartment rented by one of the Arabs as Soviet-made and of the latest type, a weapon that is still in the drawing-board stage in Italy's arms industry.

Found with the shoulder-fired rocket launchers were several rockets ready for use, the police reported. The weapons had a special homing device and could be teleguided, they said.

They said that the tenant, who had rented the apartment for the month, had two passports bearing different names but each described him as a 22-year-old Lebanese. The four other Arabs were rounded up later. They were described as an Iraqi, a

Kremlin Stages News Conference

2 Soviet Dissidents Recant Once More in Public Session

MOSCOW, Sept. 5 (NYT).—Two Soviet dissidents, who turned state's evidence last week at a closed trial, were put on show here today at a major news conference to recant once more in public.

Soviet officials presiding over the brightly-lit session in Moscow's Journalists Club used the occasion to warn that "no Soviet citizen" was immune to prosecution for unlawful activities.

The officials thus apparently set the stage for possible legal action against Andrei D. Sakharov, 52, the physicist, and Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, 54, the novelist, who have been the targets of a growing press campaign for having dared criticize Soviet policies in meetings with Western newsmen.

The two other dissidents, Pyotr I. Yakir, 50, and Victor A. Krassin, 44, speaking in measured, unemotional tones, said it was deep reflection, not pressure or blackmail by interrogators, that



TELLING THE WORLD—Victor Krassin (left) and Pyotr Yakir appearing at an official press conference in Moscow yesterday following their conviction last week and sentencing to three years in jail and three more of exile for anti-Soviet activities.

Metalworkers' Talks Break Off in Germany

FRANKFURT, Sept. 5 (AP).—Talks between management representatives and leaders of I. G. Metall, the trade union representing 4.2 million West German metalworkers, were broken off today without any date for new negotiations, the metalworkers' union said.

Both sides had met four times in the past two weeks to discuss the talks.

Current wage contracts for the metalworkers terminate at the end of the year. Under the one-year contract, metal workers received an 8.5 percent pay increase. But, union officials claim, the increase had been absorbed by an average 7.4 percent rise in West Germany's cost-of-living index during the first seven months this year.

Sirica Forbids Lecture Tours By McCord and Magruder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP).—U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica today ordered an end to lecture tours by James W. McCord Jr. and Jeb Stuart Magruder, saying it was a disgrace that the Watergate criminals could profit by their wrongdoing.



James Shabazz. UPI

Muslim Leader Slain in Newark, 'Warfare' Cited

NEWARK, N.J., Sept. 5 (AP).—James Shabazz, 52, a close associate of the late Malcolm X, was shot to death yesterday by two young blacks as he stepped from his car in the driveway of his home, police said. The gunman escaped on foot.

Police Capt. Rocco Paradiso said the killing of Mr. Shabazz, leader of Muslim Temple 25 in Newark's black central ward, could be part of "inter-race warfare" within the local Muslim community. He declined to elaborate.

Police said Mr. Shabazz's wife told them her husband had received threatening phone calls recently.

Capt. Paradiso said one bullet hit him in the forehead and another struck him above an eye. He was dead on arrival at a hospital.

Mr. Shabazz, formerly known as James J. McGowan, temporarily assumed the leadership of Black Muslim Mosque No. 7 in New York City after Malcolm X was slain as he addressed a rival Muslim faction on Feb. 21, 1965, in a Manhattan theater.



Sen. John Stennis

Stennis Is Applauded On Return to Senate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP).—Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., who was shot twice during a kidnapping Jan. 30, returned to the Senate today to a standing ovation from his colleagues.

Walking without assistance, Sen. Stennis quickly shook hands with senators from both parties as he took his seat on the center aisle to listen to speeches of greeting.

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana called Sen. Stennis's recovery a miracle and proclaimed his return "a happy day for the Senate."

Prostitute Says U.K. Supplied Call Girls for Visiting VIPs

LONDON, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—Visiting diplomats and heads of state have often had dates with British call girls at public expense, says Mrs. Norma Levy, the prostitute who was at the center of Britain's sex scandal last spring.

She makes the claim in her autobiography, "I, Norma Levy," to be published next month. She says the call girls' assignments were arranged, and paid for, by a man from the Foreign Office whose code name was "Whitehouse."

"Hardly Likely" The Associated Press said that a Foreign Office spokesman commented: "There are people who come into the office in the morning looking very tired, but I don't know if they are called Mrs. Whitehouse." The spokesman said that the only Whitehouse on the Foreign Office personnel roster was a girl secretary in her teens who is hardly likely to be involved in this sort of thing.

The spokesman referred inquiring newsmen to the Government Hospitality Fund, which pays the bills of official visitors. But the fund referred callers back to the Foreign Office, the AP said.

Mrs. Levy, 26, was named last May as the prostitute who sold her favors to Lord Lambton, the

McCord, convicted of burglary, received \$3,000 for a speech at a university in Illinois last week. He and Magruder, who has pleaded guilty to conspiracy and is awaiting sentencing, had planned national lecture tours.

"I don't understand and don't think it's fair for Mr. McCord and Mr. Magruder to profit by their wrongdoing," Judge Sirica said in ordering an end to their public speeches. "To me, this is a disgrace."

"Financial Difficulty" Magruder, in a letter to Judge Sirica before the hearing, said the only reason he considered making the tour was because "I now find myself in financial difficulty."

He said his speeches would be "more or less a political science lecture" and would not deal with substantive Watergate issues.

Bernard Fensterwald, McCord's lawyer, asked the judge to modify the speaking restriction to permit McCord to make speeches outside a 100-mile radius of Washington with no radio or television coverage. Mr. Fensterwald said McCord wishes to speak to church and religious groups as "a matter of conscience."

Judge Sirica replied that his concern was not only for the constitutional rights of people who may still be indicted in the Watergate scandal and the effect of pretrial publicity, but also for the men being paid for appearances.

Mr. Fensterwald then asked if McCord could speak exclusively to religious groups without receiving speaker's fees. The judge also rejected that proposal.

Travel Request Magruder asked Judge Sirica to grant him unlimited permission to travel around the country in order to pursue his consulting business.

Judge Sirica granted Magruder that permission and advised McCord that conditions for McCord's remaining free on bail are that he refrain from public addresses or interviews relating to Watergate. He then granted McCord the same liberalized travel restrictions as Magruder.

Meanwhile, in a surprise move, special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox disclosed that he will appeal Judge Sirica's ruling on President Nixon's tapes, apparently because he fears that its vagueness could prolong Mr. Cox's fight with the White House over the evidence.

As Congress Reconvenes

Democrat Leaders Voice Hope Of Ending 'War' With Nixon

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (WP).—Congressional Democratic leaders said today that Congress and the President should try to work together on legislation rather than continue the "civil war" that produces only bills that are vetoed and die.

As Congress met today after its month-long summer vacation, House majority leader Thomas F. O'Neill, D., Mass., pointed out that the President lacks the votes necessary to get his legislation passed while the Democratic Congress lacks the two-thirds vote needed to override the President's vetoes. "We've got to find an accommodation on this," he said.

The Senate's Democratic whip, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, agreed. "I think that the need today is for both the Congress and the executive branch to attempt to bring about a reconciliation and accommodation and end the civil war—and I think the President can do this more than anyone else," he said.

But Sen. Byrd foresaw "future



High seas generated by tropical storm Delia pound a fisherman at Galveston, Texas.

Delia Strikes Texas With Less Than Hurricane Force

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 5 (AP).—The remains of tropical storm Delia moved last night southward along the Texas coast today, kicking up tides and bringing with it rains of up to five inches.

Delia, a near-hurricane when it moved inland near Galveston yesterday afternoon, still had

wind gusts of up to 50 miles an hour today as it hugged the coast. At mid-morning, the center of Delia was about 50 miles south of Port Lavaca headed for Corpus Christi.

Rains filled city streets in some areas near the coast and sent streams and bayous overflowing into low areas. Residents of more than a dozen south-east

Texas counties were warned that 5 to 10 inches more rain could cause additional flooding.

After lingering in the Gulf of Mexico for three days, Delia moved across the coastline yesterday with winds gusting up to 68 miles an hour at Galveston. Thousands who had left homes to seek safety farther inland quickly returned.



Capt. Alan L. Bean

Skylab Commander Bean Tops Record for Total Space Time

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Sept. 5 (AP).—Skylab-2's commander, Capt. Alan L. Bean, today became the world champion of space flight, but the event went without comment from the astronauts and mission control.

Nearly five hours after Capt. Bean set a record for most time in space, controllers had not spoken with him of the feat.

Capt. Bean and his crewmates, Dr. Owen K. Garriott and Maj. Jack R. Lousma, earlier set the single-mission endurance record, breaking Skylab-1's mark of more than 28 days.

Maj. Lousma's first concern on waking today was whether his home had been flooded by rains from tropical storm Delia. The home is located in a low-lying, flood-prone area near the space center.

"How about calling my home and asking about the water level?" he asked.

Several minutes later mission control told him: "The water only got to the first step leading to the garage. It did not get into the garage or house and is now receding."

"Glad to hear that," Maj. Lousma said.

At 6:11 a.m. EDT, Capt. Bean surpassed the mark of 49 days, 3 hours, 37 minutes set by an old friend, Navy Capt. Charles Conrad Jr. It was set while Capt. Bean was nearing the end of a sleep period as Skylab soared over Japan.

Four Missions Capt. Conrad recorded his time on four space missions—Gemini 5 and 11, Apollo-12 and as commander of the first Skylab flight.

Capt. Bean, a 41-year-old Navy captain, has flown on two missions. He walked on the moon with Capt. Conrad on Apollo-12 and is in his 49th day aboard the Skylab station, with 19 more to go.

Soviet Nuclear Sub Damaged Near Cuba

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP).—A Soviet nuclear submarine cruising off the coast of Cuba has a jagged eight-foot hole in its deck after an apparent collision with another Russian ship, the Defense Department said today.

Pentagon spokesman William Beecher said the missile-carrying submarine was limping along south of Cuba, but did not appear in danger of sinking.

The sub, of the Boro II class, is about 400 feet long and carries a crew of about 100.

Denies It Was for Bribe

Brandt Aide Admits Use of Funds

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Sept. 5 (WP).—One of Chancellor Willy Brandt's cabinet ministers today told the parliament committee investigating West Germany's "votes-for-hire" affair that he withdrew 50,000 deutsche marks from a secret government fund shortly before the alleged bribing of an opposition deputy last year.

But Science Minister Horst Ehmke denied that the money was paid to Julius Steiner, a former Christian Democratic deputy in the Bundestag. Mr. Steiner has charged that he was given such a sum to vote against his party's effort to topple Mr. Brandt through a no-confidence motion.

However, Mr. Ehmke did not tell the nine-member committee, which represents all parties in the Bundestag, what the money was used for. Instead, he implied that at least part of the money had been used for purposes of national security too delicate to discuss in public.

Dramatic Testimony The appearance by Mr. Ehmke—so far the only cabinet officer to become involved in the investigation—highlighted a day of dramatic testimony that also included a confrontation between Mr. Steiner and the man who he says paid him the bribe, Karl Wienand, deputy parliamentary leader of Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party.

Each reiterated the conflicting stories they have told several times in recent weeks: Mr. Steiner insisting anew that Mr. Wienand had purchased his vote and Mr. Wienand again denying the charge.

Their testimony underscored once again why the affair has become known here as "Watergate of the Rhine." If Mr. Steiner's charges are substantiated, the result would be a mortal blow to Mr. Brandt's reputation and would almost certainly result in the fall of his government.

The incident dates from a secret-ballot confidence vote taken April 17 last year. At the time, the opposition motion failed by two votes, and it later became known that two Christian Democratic deputies had voted against their own party's maneuver.

The identity of the second deputy is still unknown. But, in June, after hints began appearing in the press, Mr. Steiner came forward to charge that he had been bribed by Mr. Wienand to cast his vote in support of Mr. Brandt.

Since then, the case has become further complicated by the revelation that Mr. Steiner had been acting as a double agent for the



Horst Ehmke. UPI

West German and East German intelligence services. In the ensuing weeks, the affair has become a cause célèbre here on much the same scale as the Watergate scandal in the United States.

Mr. Ehmke became involved a few days ago after several German newspapers reported rumors that he had withdrawn 50,000 marks from a secret fund controlled by the chancellor's office. This fund, it has since been revealed, does not come under the surveillance of the Bundestag's Budgetary Committee, and the purposes for which it is used remain murky.

At the time of the withdrawal, Mr. Ehmke was Minister for Chancellor Affairs, a position equivalent to the White House chief of staff. In that post, he exercised supervisory responsibility over West Germany's intelligence agency—the Federal Information Service—and the supposition in political circles here is that he

secret fund was earmarked for covert intelligence operations.

This was the impression left by Mr. Ehmke in his testimony today. He insisted that none of the withdrawn money had been given to Mr. Steiner, to Mr. Wienand or to "any other deputy." Beyond that, he said only that the money had been taken out of the fund to settle "outstanding obligations" in the event that the motion of no confidence had succeeded in ousting Mr. Brandt from office.

Money in the Safe Noting Mr. Steiner's claim that the bribe money was paid on the same day as the no-confidence vote, April 27, Mr. Ehmke added that the money had remained in his safe for several days and that none of the payments eventually made with it took place during the month of April.

Mr. Ehmke's testimony also included some heated exchanges with Christian Democratic members of the investigating committee. Charging that there is a plot to discredit Mr. Brandt, he said the opposition was trying to climb by steps past Mr. Wienand and himself "to drag the chancellor into it."

Mr. Steiner, in his testimony, said that following the vote, he called Mr. Wienand's office, made an appointment to meet him there and was subsequently handed an envelope containing the bribe money. Mr. Wienand countered by saying that he was not in his office during the time in question, had not spoken with Mr. Steiner on the phone and had never given him any money.

Hernia Surgery For Chief Justice

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP).—Chief Justice Warren E. Burger has undergone a hernia operation at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., the Supreme Court said today.

In response to a query, the court issued a one-paragraph statement saying that the 63-year-old chief justice underwent "surgical repair for a pre-existing hernia condition" and will be released from the hospital Saturday or Sunday. A spokesman for the clinic said Justice Burger entered the facility Monday.

The spokesman said Justice Harry A. Blackmun also is registered at the clinic this week for a routine checkup.

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Torture Charges Made

Allende Backers Accuse Navy Of Plot to Overthrow Regime

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 5.—Member parties of Chile's left-wing Popular Unity government today publicly accused elements of the navy of plotting to overthrow President Salvador Allende.

In the statement, which does not have the force of an official government document, the Popular Unity executive committee also accused the navy of torturing sailors detained after an alleged attempt to foment a left-wing mutiny aboard two warships last month.

The statement expressed "solidarity with the sailors and NCOs who have been charged, whose attitude was only to defend the constitution and the laws and reject the orders of those who were trying to involve the navy in a coup attempt."

The committee also denounced "unprecedented tortures to which the detained men have been subjected." It demanded guarantees of "correct and just treatment and respect for the human rights of the sailors unjustly accused."

UN Report Says Food Production Fell Last Year

ROME, Sept. 5 (AP).—The head of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization said today that preliminary estimates indicated world food production had declined last year. He predicted that the food situation this year would be the most difficult since World War II.

Adede H. Boerma, FAO director-general, made the statements in a forward to FAO's annual review on the state of food and agriculture in the world. He called the situation "extremely disquieting."

Mr. Boerma said that if the estimates for 1972 were confirmed it would be the first time since World War II that production had dropped. He emphasized that the world had 75 million more mouths to feed last year than in 1971.

Mr. Boerma blamed unfavorable weather, particularly droughts, for the estimated production decline last year. Disastrous weather in the Soviet Union was a major factor, he said.

His report said world agriculture and food production fell 1 percent in 1972 compared with 3 and 4 percent gains, respectively, in 1970 and 1971.

With a world population growth of 2 percent, food and agricultural production dropped 3 percent per person, he said.

OAS Panel Resumes Talks On Drafting Charter Changes

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (NYT).—Representatives of 23 South and North American states convened in Washington yesterday to begin drafting structural changes in the charter of the Organization of American States, which many believe is cumbersome and obsolete.

The OAS, which was organized at Bogota, Colombia, in 1948, traces its origin back 83 years to the founding of the Union of American Republics.

Now, with the Nixon administration continuing to maintain a low profile in Latin America and with inter-American relations and with inter-American disputes involving fishing rights, expropriations of U.S. industries and declining American aid, critics say that the OAS is ailing if not moribund.

In the last three years, the United States has been involved in disputes with Peru, Ecuador and Brazil over their claims of increased territorial waters and their barge of American commercial fishing in those waters. Washington has also contested the nationalization of American-owned enterprises in Chile and Argentina.

The participants in the conference have been organized as a special committee whose purpose is to make recommendations on revising the organization. They have already met for 25 days in June and July in Lima, Peru. The committee is expected to meet for five to seven weeks here and then return to Lima to put the finishing touches on their final report by Nov. 30. The draft will go to the next general assembly of the full organization next April in Atlanta.

Radical voices have been raised in the committee proposing the expulsion of the United States—which pays two thirds of the OAS's \$50 million budget—and the admission of Cuba. However, the consensus at the Lima meeting seemed to be that the best thing for the hemisphere would be to revise and streamline the present organization.

Despite, or perhaps because of the waning U.S. attention to South America in recent years there has been a resurgence of Latin-American unity, in the view of many Latin-American diplomats based in Washington.

George Alvarez Maciel, the Brazilian representative in the organization, said of this new feeling: "It reflects what I call neo-Latin Americanism, not like the previous anti-U.S. feeling, but a new positive nationalism of each country."

The incident referred to in the statement took place four weeks ago, in the port of Valparaiso. Military police arrested 42 sailors and the navy accused them of a "subversive attempt" aboard a cruiser and a destroyer.

In later communications, the navy asserted that the men under arrest were linked with extreme left-wing political groups.

In other Chilean developments: Anti-Marxist women today prepared a street march through Santiago demanding the resignation of President Allende.

But female supporters of Mr. Allende's coalition scheduled their own demonstration just a few blocks away, raising the possibility of a confrontation.

Anti-Allende women emerged as a powerful opposition force with their Dec. 1, 1971, "march of the empty pots" to protest food shortages. They were scattered then by riot police as they surged toward the presidential palace and their demonstration touched off days of street violence.

Mr. Allende's supporters celebrated his third anniversary as the Western Hemisphere's first freely-elected Marxist president with a giant parade past the palace last night.

But the observance had a somber tone because of the growing opposition campaign that he stepped down because of Chile's crumbling economy.

In a brief speech, Mr. Allende repeated previous claims of anti-government action, warning, "We are confronted with a grave conspiracy." He did not elaborate.

Chile's shopkeepers called their third strike in five weeks today to protest the killing by the police of a striking truck owner.

The 140,000-member National Confederation of Retailers announced the 48-hour walkout as Mr. Allende observed the anniversary.

The six-week-old trucking strike had again erupted into violence yesterday at Leyda, 60 miles southwest of Santiago, one of the points at which the strikers have assembled their trucks.

The Interior Ministry said about 200 of the strikers tried to block the highway through the town with blazing barricades and attacked a police sergeant. The ministry said the sergeant's fellow officers opened fire, killing one striker and wounding three others.

The ranks of strikers were swelled yesterday by the 95,000 white collar workers of the Confederation of Professional Employees. They joined doctors, dentists and nurses in an indefinite strike against the government.



WAVE OF TRIUMPH—Chilean President Salvador Allende waves to a crowd in Santiago.

Continued Talks Are Supported

TUC Warns of Hard Bargaining Ahead

BLACKPOOL, England, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—The Trades Union Congress voted emphatically today in favor of carrying on top-level economic talks with the government, but made it plain that it intends to drive a hard bargain.

The TUC, representing 10 million organized workers, endorsed its leaders' proposals for continuing the government-union dialogue, thus averting the showdown most dreaded by Prime Minister Edward Heath.

But the 1,000 delegates to the TUC meeting here, in the third day of the weeklong conference, also assailed government anti-

inflation policies as unfair and unworkable.

They strongly urged statutory controls on food prices, rents, transport costs and local taxes.

These demands appeared to diminish prospects of progress when the unions and government met again, probably later this month. Employers are to participate in tripartite sessions later.

A resolution calling for the unions to back out of the talks was rejected by delegates' weighted votes that represented a result of 6.8 million worker votes to 2.68 million.

But the union representatives were militant. Ken McGill, an Engineering Union leader, described the Conservative government as "one of the most unsuccessful, incompetent, disaster-prone, reactionary governments of the century."

He deplored any move by unions to help Mr. Heath out of "such a bloody mess."

Delegates repeatedly contrasted the financial straitjacket imposed on workers by pay restraints with the fat profits they said were being made by banks, property speculators and people who already had large incomes.

A warning of possible industrial action soon came from miners' leader Joe Granley, who said: "If we have to call an industrial dispute, then that is what it will be. Power workers also spoke of possible strikes."

Swedish Premier Pays A Visit to Ailing King

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 5 (UPI).—Swedish Premier Olof Palme, whose Social Democratic party faces a crucial election within two weeks, today visited King Gustaf VI Adolf in the hospital at Helsingborg.

The Social Democrats in June forced through a new constitution in the Riksdag, (parliament) which limits future kings' powers and makes them purely figurehead monarchs.

The King's personal physician, Prof. Gunnar Björck, said his condition remains serious.

Jumbo Jet Bugged Down

NEW DELHI, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—A Lufthansa Airlines jumbo jet with 280 passengers left here today after a delay of over 36 hours since it got bogged down in a soft spot on the runway at the Palam International Airport. The aircraft had been pulled out from the soft area with the help of equipment brought in by the Indian army.

Expulsion of Swiss Protested in France

PARIS, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—A religious group specializing in civic action and social aid today protested the expulsion of a Swiss Protestant minister who worked for it in Marseilles assisting North African immigrants.

CIMADE, an interdenominational group, made its protest in a statement on the expulsion of the Rev. Bernier Perreux, 39, after he led Tunisians in a hunger strike last month.

Mine in Ulster Kills Driver Of a Tractor

Bomb Apparently Was Intended for British

BELFAST, Sept. 5 (UPI).—A landmine triggered by a farm tractor today killed a civilian on a country road bordering the Irish Republic, the British Army said.

An army spokesman said the mine apparently had been planted for soldiers patrolling the border in County Fermanagh, but that the tractor passed the spot first.

The dead man, believed to be a local farmer, was the 80th person killed in four years of violence among the majority Protestants, minority Catholics and the security forces of Northern Ireland.

Protestant Threat

A Protestant extremist group earlier today vowed to resume its bomb campaign this weekend with a new attack against Catholic churches and bars in Northern Ireland.

The threat by the Ulster Freedom Fighters came in a telephone call to a local newspaper shortly after bombs exploded last night outside a Belfast theater and a bakery in the town of Downpatrick.

Police nabbed three suspects in the theater blast, which they tentatively attributed to Protestant extremists. They said they believed the bomb in Downpatrick, 20 miles south of Belfast, was the work of the Irish Republican Army.

The two blasts—the first in five days—caused no injuries, but some damage at each site.

U.S., Soviet Generals Meet in E. Germany

HEIDELBERG, West Germany, Sept. 5 (UPI).—The commander of U.S. troops in West Germany has paid a goodwill visit to the Soviet commander in East Germany, the first such meeting in more than a decade, the U.S. Army announced today.

The announcement said, Gen. Michael S. Davison, commander in chief of the U.S. Army in Europe and the Seventh Army, returned today from a two-day visit to the headquarters of Group Soviet Forces, East Germany, where he met with Gen. Yevgeny P. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Soviet forces, and visited Soviet troop units.

The last visit between commanders of NATO and Warsaw Pact units was in the summer of 1962, when Gen. Paul L. Freeman Jr. and Gen. Ivan Yakubovskiy exchanged visits. The U.S. Army said the Russians had issued the latest invitation.

When you pay to fly you shouldn't have to walk.

Pan Am lands here. A few steps and a short escalator ride takes you to immigration control and your baggage.

There are 36 customs points. Move on a few steps to a waiting cab.

Your cab is waiting, sir!

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After flying someone thousands of miles you can hardly expect them to walk another one just to get through the terminal. That's why when we built our own new terminal at Kennedy Airport, New York, it was designed so you'd hardly have to walk at all.

Of course, if you've got some time on your hands, it's worth hanging around for a bit. You can buy a book, watch TV, have a shower, eat French, Mexican, Spanish or Mediterranean food, or have drinks in a couple of bars.

And when you come back, it's all exactly the same, except the other way round! Now you can get from your car to the plane in no time.

If, on the other hand, when you land at our new terminal, you want to go somewhere completely different, you can by walking a few steps. Allegheny now flies from our terminal. When you get through Pan Am's customs, Allegheny's departure gates are right there. So you can now fly on to the north-eastern and central parts of the USA by walking only a few steps.

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Tightening the Valve

Unofficial reports on the secret talks held by Arab oil ministers in Kuwait carry the welcome news that no common policy of political blackmail against the United States and other major oil-consuming nations was adopted.

But even if the Arab states' chronic difficulty in ever being united on anything has averted an immediate showdown, it is plain that the Middle East forces determined to use oil as a weapon for isolating Israel from diplomatic and military support are steadily gaining ground. Both price and supply will be the instruments of pressure, with Libya in the van through its 51 percent nationalization of foreign-owned companies, its 20 percent boost in the price of crude and its refusal to accept payment in United States dollars.

The intensification of this squeeze makes it particularly important that the United States not allow panic over the availability of fuel to control its decision on how it can best contribute to a just and stable peace in the Middle East. Instead of yielding to self-serving scare talk from the Arabs, the United States should start taking the long-term steps needed to lessen its dependence on oil as an energy source.

This dependence cannot be ended overnight, but there has been too much extrapolation from that point to suggest that it cannot be ended at all—or at least, not in this generation. When talk is heard about developing alternate sources of energy, that talk is too often shot down as esoteric or science-fiction or just impractical. Such has been the fate of two promising energy technologies which, though long familiar in the potential, found themselves for years downgraded when the priorities for private and government research funds were drawn up.

The more immediate in its possible application is the process called MHD, a manageable acronym for magneto-hydrodynamic power generation, by which energy from coal is converted directly into electric power without the serious problem of pollu-

tion or loss of thermal efficiency which still bedevils other processes for using this country's immense coal reserves. The Soviet Union is far ahead of the United States in MHD research, not so much because know-how is lacking here but because the Russians have committed more investment to bringing this process closer to commercial application.

More impressive in its long-range potential is the process of nuclear fusion, which is viewed with unusual unanimity by energy experts as the ultimate answer to the energy demands of the industrialized world. The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission has long downplayed fusion research in favor of the less satisfactory fission reactors, now much under fire from scientific and citizens' groups alike for their reputed danger and inefficiency. Even the breeder reactor, which the administration seems to consider the next best hope in nuclear power, pales in its promise compared with the fusion process.

Technological and economic problems remain unsolved for these and other alternative sources of energy, including even solar power, geothermal energy and gasification of coal processes which have stirred long-absent popular and industrial interest in the past year or so. Another inhibiting factor, as some specialists argue, may be that existing economic interests have little stake in fusion or MHD research, and thus there are no active lobbies at work to attract funds.

The point is that alternatives do exist to petroleum fuel, if not for this decade, then for the next. That is time enough, since any convincing show of progress in making these alternatives commercially viable—even if realization remains a decade away—would immediately reduce the blackmail possibilities now open to the Arab oil-producing nations. Now it is a seller's market, and America's dependence on Middle Eastern oil is growing, but once alternative energy sources begin to be taken seriously, the interest of the oil-rich countries would be to extract and sell their oil while they can.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Why Sweden?

As one of Europe's traditional neutrals, Sweden has performed many mediating and goodwill missions in the international community. More recently the Swedish government has ventured at times to act as a moral spokesman. Thus, last December Prime Minister Olof Palme was particularly forceful in expressing the outrage and dismay which many Europeans felt at the renewed U.S. bombing of North Vietnam only a few weeks after the Nixon administration had announced that "peace is at hand."

The administration has tried to punish the Swedes for their temerity by putting them in a diplomatic deep-freeze. When the last U.S. ambassador retired from his post in Stockholm in August, 1972, he was not replaced. When Prime Minister Palme made his bombing criticisms, Washington not only withdrew its deputy chief of mission but also took the unusual step of announcing publicly that a new Swedish ambassador would not be welcome here. As a result, Sweden has had no envoy in Washington since the last ambassador retired in January.

But why punish Sweden? The anti-bom-

ing opinions officially expressed by Sweden last year were shared by many political leaders throughout Western Europe. Moreover, the United States has ignored much harsher comments by the controlled press of China and the Soviet Union. Sen. Hubert Humphrey has accurately characterized the administration's attitude toward Sweden as "infantile petulance." On his initiative, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved a resolution calling upon President Nixon to restore full diplomatic relations with Sweden. A similar resolution introduced by Rep. Fraser of Minnesota is pending in the House.

Experience has repeatedly demonstrated that the withdrawal of ambassadors is an ineffectual, self-defeating method of showing disapproval of a foreign country. That is true even if the other country is a blood-stained dictatorship or a totalitarian tyranny. But when the country is the peaceful democracy of Sweden, the position of the United States is not only inconsistent but ridiculous.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Libya-Egypt Merger

In his efforts to achieve a merger between Libya and Egypt, Libyan President Gadhafi would seem to be acting with remarkable selflessness. And, if the matter were purely economic, President Sadat's attempts at evasion would appear paradoxical indeed, since Egypt would seem to have the most to gain from such a fusion. But Gadhafi regards the merger from far more than just the economic angle. As a disciple of Abdel Nasser his view extends beyond the borders of Libya and Egypt to pan-Arab unity. In other words, he has his eye on a path which Nasser trod before him, but which benefited neither Egypt nor anyone else. The suspicion arises that Gadhafi, as the possible head of a new joint state which would have a potential position of hegemony in the Arab world, sees himself as the future leader of all the Arabs.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Conference of the Nonaligned

There does persist a psychology of dependence in many of these countries, partly a hangover from colonial rule, partly a need for a continued association with the Western world by a Western-educated ruling class.

While such affiliations are understandable they often inhibit the crying need for social change in all these societies. Governments that complain about their treatment by superpowers or by Western capitalists often have a good case but the case would sound better if they themselves were to tackle with more will the root problems of their own societies.

—From *the Times* (London).

The Italian Cholera Epidemic

It is no surprise that the Italian outbreak has been attributed in the first place to uncooked shellfish. It is a wonder that shellfish themselves survive in such a cesspool. But cholera, once it starts, spreads rapidly through purely human agencies, and this is clearly what has been happening in Italy because of lack of sanitation and overcrowded housing conditions in some areas. The outbreak has also exposed to the public view some symptoms—as Italians themselves see it—of inefficiency and corruption in government services. Other Mediterranean countries are not without similar local weaknesses and should take note of Italy's misfortune.

—From *the Daily Telegraph* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 6, 1898
OMDURMAN—This was the charge of the 21st Lancers against enormous odds. Colonel Martin's orders were to prevent the broken enemy from returning to Omdurman. The 21st Lancers unexpectedly came upon the enemy's reserves who were 2,000 strong. The cavalry deployed into line for the attack and charged. No. 2 squadron had to back their way through the enemy twenty deep. They struggled through, but every man who fell was immediately hacked to pieces by swords of the fanatic foe.

Fifty Years Ago

September 6, 1923
WASHINGTON—The battleship Virginia was sunk off Cape Hatteras today by a fleet of eight bombing planes from Langley Field. Almost all the bombs struck close to the vessel and ripped her hull to pieces. The vessel sank in thirty minutes after the attack started. The demonstration was part of the plan of the Army Air Service to prove that the coast can be protected from any invading force by the use of airplane bombers.



Kissinger and the Role of U.S. Embassies

By Flora Lewis

PARIS.—The appointment of Henry A. Kissinger as secretary of state has raised some hopes abroad that United States embassies will regain an effective role in the conduct of foreign policy.

Though little noticed in Washington, the period of almost total foreign policy concentration at the White House while Kissinger worked there resulted in paralyzing and demoralizing American embassies as much as it did the Department of State.

In some ways, the effect on United States embassies was even worse for foreign officials and American diplomats abroad. In Washington, top foreign diplomats could bypass the State Department on important issues and take their problems to Dr. Kissinger at the White House.

Foreign ministers and other top officials found that they had to wait to work through their own Washington envoys or hope for one of Kissinger's lightning trips if they wanted useful face-to-face talks on U.S. policy, because the American ambassadors in their capitals were seldom fully informed.

That government did not even bother to ask the American embassy accredited to it, having learned to assume that that would be unproductive, but told its Washington ambassador to find out if the passage was to be taken as innocuous rhetoric or a hint of sweeping new proposals.

Secondary Effect

A week later, when the ambassador managed to get a White House appointment, the answer came. The passage was rhetoric.

The inability of U.S. embassies to inform other governments when the State Department was pulled out of the policy-making channel had a secondary effect. Embassies are also supposed to report clearly to Washington on the views of other countries.

Kissinger's White House National Security Council staff has no foreign reporting service of its own, and relies upon information from the regular agencies. But, as one diplomat put it, "You can't get a very firm idea of how another government is

going to react to Washington's decisions when you haven't been told what they really are."

Some American envoys reacted passively. This was taken as Washington-approved posture by some others when they noticed that a large number of U.S. ambassadorial posts had been left unfilled for long periods.

For example, there has been no American ambassador to the Organization for European Co-operation and Development for almost a year, although that today is a crucial preparation ground for the important world trade talks scheduled to open in Tokyo in September.

One major hope among both American diplomats and foreign governments is that Kissinger will now use his special influence at the White House to fill the many vacancies, and with people qualified by more than their campaign contributions.

There have also been cases of American ambassadors finding their own way around the State Department impasse during the

era of its virtual policy impotence. One ambassador, heading a negotiating team with representatives from several departments and operating under a White House committee, also got himself named head of the committee.

Thus, he would send normal reports to the State Department, but he also drafted his own instructions for the National Security Council, got them approved and returned to him to follow abroad.

"Of course," one of the team members noted, "our subject doesn't happen to be one of Kissinger's immediate interests. It's easier when they (the White House) aren't paying too much attention."

If Kissinger as secretary now decides to use the machinery of the State Department, diplomats feel that the embassies may also relieve the lost sense of contributing directly to the conduct of foreign policy. But they are waiting to see how things will work.

Letters

Americans Overseas

While no one wishes to contest the accuracy of Mr. Katavolos's statements in relation to American state or town politics, that is hardly the point in question. The essential issue is the constitutional right of every American citizen, wherever he may be (out of the state or out of the country), at election time to vote in our national elections.

The point is well made that we over here have not full knowledge of what is in the communities where we formerly lived. We do not claim any interest or intention of attempting to interfere with state or local politics. That would be tantamount to someone resident in Alabama trying to have a say in Maine politics.

On the other hand, we feel justified in seeking representation for a group of Americans abroad who, in Mr. Katavolos's words "are enough to swing an election" and are no less American for their geographic location.

If 30,000 citizens are enough for a state representative, certainly our number, well in augmentation of that, should be allowed a voice in Congress. A lot has happened in the last 22 years and it is no longer responsible for us to accept decisions made that will affect our lives wherever we are without our vote.

The majority of Americans abroad now have come not as expatriates but as representatives of U.S. business or government and as such, are hardly here on "reasons of their own." The explanation for the large American civilian presence abroad is no longer a "love it or leave it" question, but a matter of service abroad. Even those of that "notorious group of American women married to foreigners" not covered in the American business or university group (and surprisingly the greater percentage are) are usually involved in American educational or cultural activities which can only be an asset to their home country as they help improve the American image abroad.

My apologies to Mr. Katavolos, but he may expect to hear much more on these topics from the American women's groups and the business community. Distance has never been a reason to condone injustices.

HELEN M. HOOTSMANS,
American Women's Club
of Amsterdam.

Amsterdam.

M. George Katavolos in his letter of Aug. 30 says that when Americans leave the U.S. to live abroad they leave certain rights behind, especially the right to vote.

Universal suffrage is a basic principle of our democracy, inherent in citizenship according to the Constitution. Not all Americans have lived abroad for twenty-two years as Mr. Katavolos has. Many are here on

relatively short assignments, representing American interests, but have had to give up their U.S. residence.

Others who have been here for several years are passionately interested in their country's political orientation, and may be better qualified to judge U.S. foreign policy, for example, than their fellow citizens who never left home. They are often just as affected by legislation passed by Congress.

If some overseas residents feel that they are not well informed enough to vote, they are justified in abstaining as a matter of individual conscience.

The encouraging number of letters of support from individuals and corporations as a result of the NYT article of Aug. 20 proves the importance that Americans living abroad attach to their right to vote in presidential and congressional elections.

We again urge all who feel as we do to write their congressmen before the hearings scheduled for Sept. 28 and 29.

Chairman,
Bipartisan Committee
on Absentee Voting (France)
HARVEY S. GERRY
RICHARD H. MOORE
Paris.

Mr. Katavolos's reference to such local issues as "schools, sewers and water-supply systems, etc.," is misleading and beside the point. Readers of the Herald Tribune should know that the principal groups seeking absentee voting legislation from Congress have never advocated a vote on local issues but only on federal candidates, primarily the President and Vice-President. How can he do anything but agree that what the President and Congress decide about taxation, Medicare, the draft and other national and international matters directly affects each one of us?

It is totally unrealistic to contend that "these issues . . . have little or no effect upon our lives abroad."

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.

Paris.

Nixon's Behavior.

Regarding "Presidential Behavior and Richard Nixon" by Anthony Lewis (NYT, Aug. 28): "When I am attacked, my first reaction is to strike back" (Nixon), which is in accordance with what Barber wrote back in 1971 about this active-negative President.

Now that the true character of that man becomes better known by the day, has anybody ever stopped to think what would have happened to all of us, if not (by the grace of God and the timely of margins) John F. Kennedy but he had been President during the Cuban missile crisis?

GOTZ HOENSTEIN.
Heidelberg.

Anne in Russia

I was more saddened than amused at the comments made in the Soviet Union about Princess Anne, in which it was said that she was living in Russia she would be an example for the Communist Youth. Apparently few people remember that not so long ago the Russians too had not only one, but four, sky, intelligent young princesses, whom the Soviets did not hesitate to butcher 55 years ago. Perhaps I have too good a memory, but it seems to me hardly appropriate for members of the English Royal Family to visit the land still ruled by those who have not yet disavowed the atrocities they committed during the Revolution and Civil War, including the murder of many of Princess Anne's not-too-distant relatives.

MARC ROLLAND

Paris.

Objection

In an article, "A Proposal to Achieve U.S. National Unity" (NYT, Aug. 31), Ernst Goldstein makes the following statement: "The issue of Watergate is what manner of man is Richard Nixon that he surrounded himself with Janissaries, not advisers, whose concepts of law and order and of right and wrong are redolent and reminiscent of Beria and Himmler."

Admittedly, some members of the Nixon administration have not had a very sharp power of distinction between right and wrong. However, putting them in line with Himmler and Beria, and alluding to President Nixon as the same time constitutes a gross, nonsensical and irresponsible exaggeration and a highly unfair attempt to discredit the President. It shows to what degree some Americans have lost their sense of proportion. The moralistic furor raging over the American political scene is beginning to show destructive effects. A swift return to a more balanced attitude would be highly desirable for the U.S. and for the whole West as well.

ERNEST BIEDERMANN.
Solothurn, Switzerland.

Philippines: Flourishing Economy

By Tillman Durdin

MANILA—Despite the most severe rice shortage since World War II, the Philippines' economy is flourishing and observers are referring to the island republic as the prospective next boom territory of east Asia.

The rice shortage, caused by alternating floods and droughts, and the government's failure to buy foreign rice when it was available early this year, is causing famine as well as some hunger among low-income groups. But most Filipinos are getting by with other grains and foods.

Officials are looking hopefully to the new harvest that begins in the next two months, but prospects that it will be less than a bumper crop probably mean shortages well into next year.

Meanwhile, the martial-law regime of President Ferdinand Marcos has been seen helped by impressive economic expansion in most other sectors.

Gerardo Sicat, the usually cautious director of the national development authority, foresees a possible 10 percent economic growth this year and says, "Our country has the makings of a new economic miracle in Asia."

Stability Key

The optimistic outlook is attributed to great social stability under martial law, a large balance-of-payments surplus resulting from high world commodity prices and increased domestic foreign investment stemming from more favorable regulations and government attitudes.

Higher prices for bananas and for light manufactures, along with other foreign exchange earnings have led to the biggest foreign exchange surplus—more than \$700 million to date—in Philippine history.

Big foreign exchange earnings have enabled companies to expand domestic investment, and have encouraged foreign investors to come in with export-oriented enterprises.

Healthy foreign exchange reserves have boosted government credit, often shaky in the past, and enabled the regime to pay off some debts and in general rationalize its foreign obligations.

The martial-law crackdown has brought in a flood of old taxes and disclosures of hidden assets that will mean bigger collections in the future. More honest, efficient and simplified collection of customs revenues has increased income several fold from this source.

Labor Plentiful

Foreign investment is not yet large-scale—the total of newly initiated projects since martial law is less than \$50 million—but enquiries and investigations indicate that the flow will increase. With Filipino labor plentiful and as low-cost as any in Asia, and unemployment still high, the government is encouraging labor-intensive enterprises such as textiles and electronics.

The expansion of heavy industry is also under way, and more and more of the republic's minerals will be processed in domestic plants now being constructed. Japanese interests contemplate expanding the existing steel production.

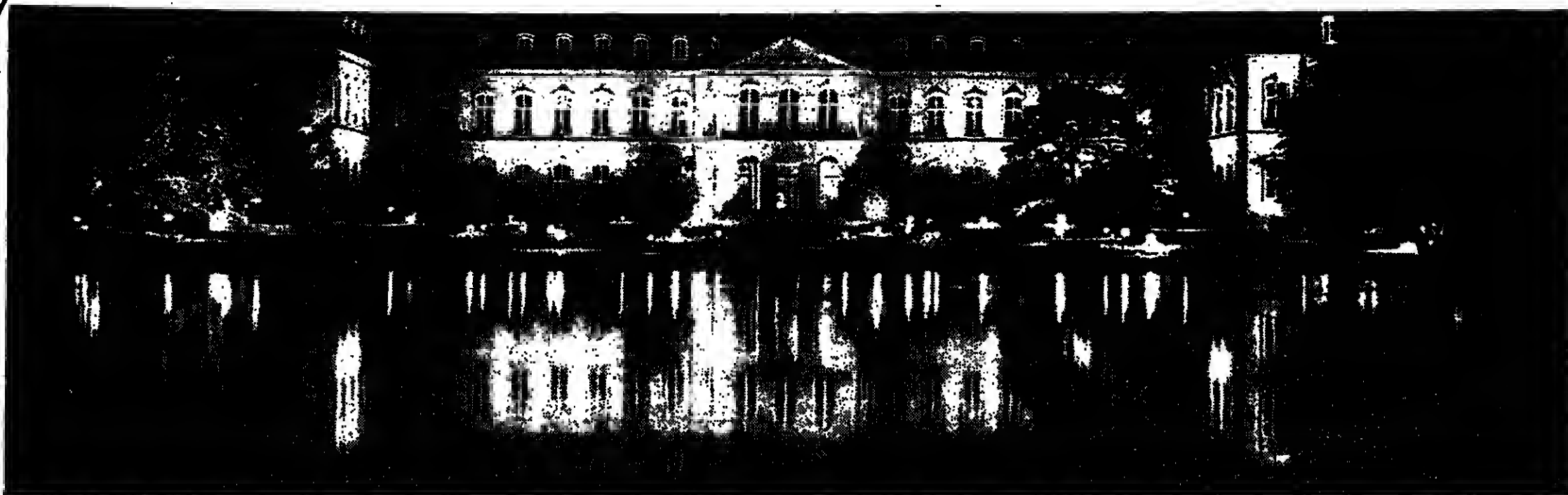
There are also hopes for major oil finds. Under a new, more liberal contract system, some of the world's major oil companies are committed to offshore exploration, particularly in the Sulu Sea area, with prospects that oilfields farther south off Borneo and Indonesia can be extended into Philippine waters.

However, in view of the high birth rate and unemployment among the population of 7 million, the Philippines still has a long way to go before general prosperity can be envisaged.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

A publication of the Bosch Group. Project: an S8 cine camera with automatic time exposure control.

Automatic time exposure and electronically-controlled film feed. Or, how the Bauer Royal cine camera lets you film at night.

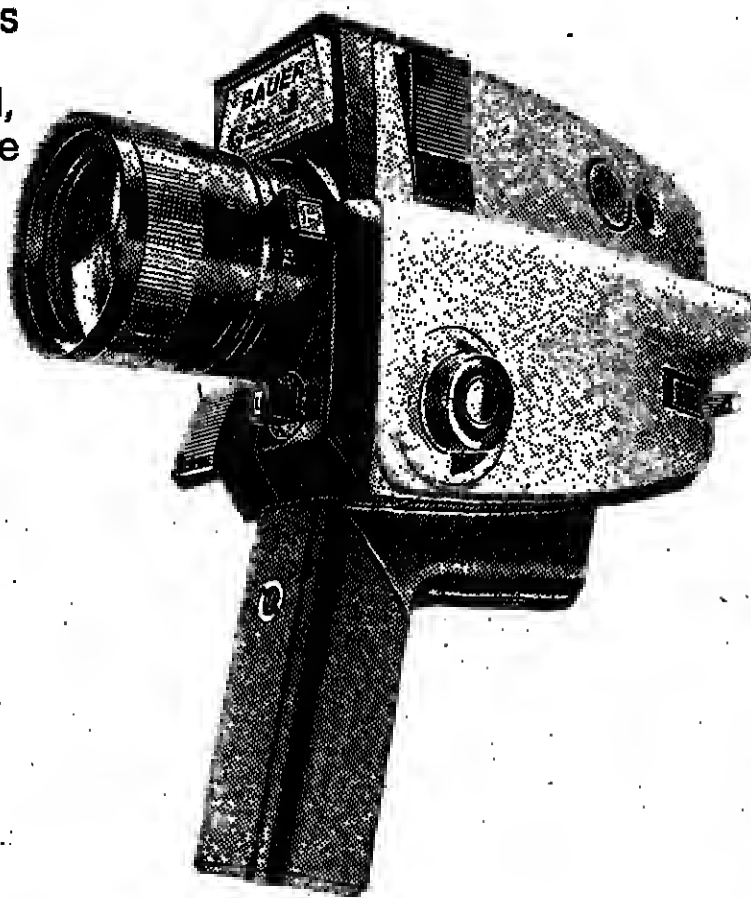


How many amateur photographers have regretfully had to pack away their cameras at the very moment when the subject was at its best but there was no longer enough natural light for filming?

The normal exposure time must be increased considerably when the light is poor or at night, and this is precisely what the Bauer time exposure mechanism does. It measures the subject brightness by means of a photo-electric cell while the frame is being exposed, determines the required exposure and automatically makes the appropriate adjustment to the camera shutter mechanism.

Has any amateur photographer not at some time had that longing to record on film a particular scene which impresses him more than usual? The interior of a church perhaps? Or in a castle or museum. But always without any artificial light, of course.

There are possibilities outdoors too at dusk or during the night. Moon and clouds, city streets at night, shop windows, illuminated buildings and fountains, lights on the water and many others. But the problem is usually the same — too little light.



This is where the Bauer automatic time exposure mechanism, developed by Robert Bosch Photokino GmbH, comes to the rescue. It exposes each frame for exactly as long as the conditions require. This means fewer but better frames.

It works like this:

- A folding photo-electric sensor (a CdS cell) measures the brightness of the subject during each exposure.
- The required exposure time is calculated automatically from the light reading.
- An appropriate triggering signal is fed to the electronically-controlled film drive so that each frame is accurately exposed.

Since the automatic system exposes the frames individually, which means that the exposure time varies, it is difficult to correlate the filming time with the duration of the projected scene. So Bosch have added a preselector to the automatic exposure mechanism. When the required projection duration of scene has been shot — up to a maximum of 14 secs — the preselector switches off the camera with the Iris diaphragm closed.

Naturally, the Bauer Royal camera also has all the other features expected of a modern, high-quality instrument in addition to the automatic time exposure control and preselector. Zoom lens with macro adjustment, power zoom, large reflex viewfinder with crosswires focusing, exposure meter unaffected by variable battery voltage, single-frame and slow-motion facilities, remote control, automatic fading control, double-exposure mechanism, synchronised flash contacts, common start/stop switch for camera and tape recorder.

And it is relatively small, relatively light and absolutely reliable. Thanks to a successful combination of precision engineering and electronics.

Reference:

„Langzeitautomatik an S8-Kameras“ (An automatic time exposure mechanism for S8 cameras) by G. Kühne, (Photo-Technik + Wirtschaft 5/73) Available from: Robert Bosch GmbH, Abt. WEB 7 Stuttgart 1, Postfach 50, W. Germany

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FASHION

Ever-Extending Horizons

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Sept. 5 (UPI)—Studio Hechter, opened yesterday, is a new, ambitious store and the culmination of Daniel Hechter's fashion designing career.

A cross between a boutique and a specialty shop, it stresses fashion designers' increasing ambition to expand their talents beyond clothes and leave their mark on what is now loosely called the "environment." Pierre Cardin, with his Espace Cardin, which includes theaters, opened the way in his usual grandiose manner. Similar aspirations are behind Hechter's new venture.

The store is in a former café, two stories high, covering 500 square meters, at 13 Faubourg Saint-Honoré; it cost \$1.5 million. Studio Hechter carries not only clothes for the entire family but furniture, luggage, household linen, scents, a desk for decoration consultation, an architect's studio and a travel counter. Hechter is one of the young lions of French ready-to-wear,

whose rise has him at the head of a \$30 million empire at the age of 33. When he started in 1965, he had just been fired by father (with whom he didn't see eye to eye) from his small fashion business. Making it alone, he dived into designing and found himself so successful that three years later he hired his own father. But, as he said then: "Now, I run the show."

35 Countries

His clothes are distributed in 35 countries, and in the United States, where he had not set foot until 1965, he now has his own office handling a \$2-million-a-year business. In fashion, Hechter is known for making young, trendy but moderately priced clothes (a silky-poplin raincoat at 390 francs, for example). He found his secret to success when he discovered that "we don't really create. We just give the girls what they want." Riding the fashion waves, he is responsible for popularizing a number of strong trends—such as the bush jacket, the blazer and the military look.

A daring young man, who hides a steel interior behind a facade lit up by a photogenic smile, Hechter talked yesterday with the low-keyed confidence of someone who knows what he is doing. Vacuum cleaners were still being pushed about but customers were already being welcomed despite the fact that the store won't be officially open until Oct. 5.

"I wanted to have all my production under one single roof," he said. "Last year, I was so bored with clothes that I felt like retiring." (He went as far as announcing it in a radio interview.) "I felt that I had delivered my message. But then, I found that this new store gave me a new platform and a new direction."

Service in Boutiques

He feels Paris needs stores with a fresh approach and hopes he will soon have competition. "If we want Paris to remain its place as the world's fashion capital, we need make an effort not only at creation level but also at ambience and delivery."

Daniel Hechter, at 33 the head of a fashion empire, in his new store in Paris, Studio Hechter.

YOUNG



One of the things he wants to improve is service. "I've been in scores of boutiques all over Europe and I found that customers were poorly treated almost everywhere. The other day, I walked into a shoe store and stood around for 10 minutes. Nobody paid any attention to me. I finally walked out."

Despite his diverse interests, the core of Hechter's store is still fashion, and although the racks are not quite ready yet, things already look very good. And Hechter is at his best when he talks about fashion. "The main thing I would like to tell women is that the new winter clothes are not, repeat not, aging. But they must be worn with a sense of humor. English girls are great at getting the idea. This year, fashion calls for femme fatale. Women should go along and play the game."

Singapore's Tailors Oppose West's Styles

SINGAPORE, Sept. 5 (AP)—Tailors here have decided to discourage men from ordering flared pants and "dandy" suits.

Ho Kok Leong, chairman of the 380-member Singapore Master Tailors' Association, said that the association will discourage their clients from imitating Western styles.

Mr. Ho said that the association will encourage styles more in keeping with Singapore's "Spartan and rugged national identity."

ARCHITECTURE

An Environment for a Finnish Composer

By Rita Reif

HELSINKI (UPI)—Twenty miles north of here, nature-loving Finns pitch tents each summer, camping by a lake surrounded by tall pine and shimmering birches. The Joonas Kokkonen live here too, but for them it's all year long and in quite a different sort of dwelling.

Designed down to the doorknobs by Alvar Aalto, one of the 20th century's master builders, this combination studio-home for Finland's most prominent composer is an architectural jewel. In fact, apart from two he did for himself, the Kokkonens' house is one of only six that the 76-year-old architect has designed for private clients.

Foreigners find it surprising that this Aalto house is approached by a rough and winding dirt road. But to Finns, such simplicity is synonymous with good taste. It's further demonstrated in the rudimentary board fence that encloses the property and in the untamed landscape beyond that virtually screens from view two of Mr. Aalto's trademarks—a meticulously detailed wood strip house facade and a roof that sweeps as gracefully as gull wings in flight.

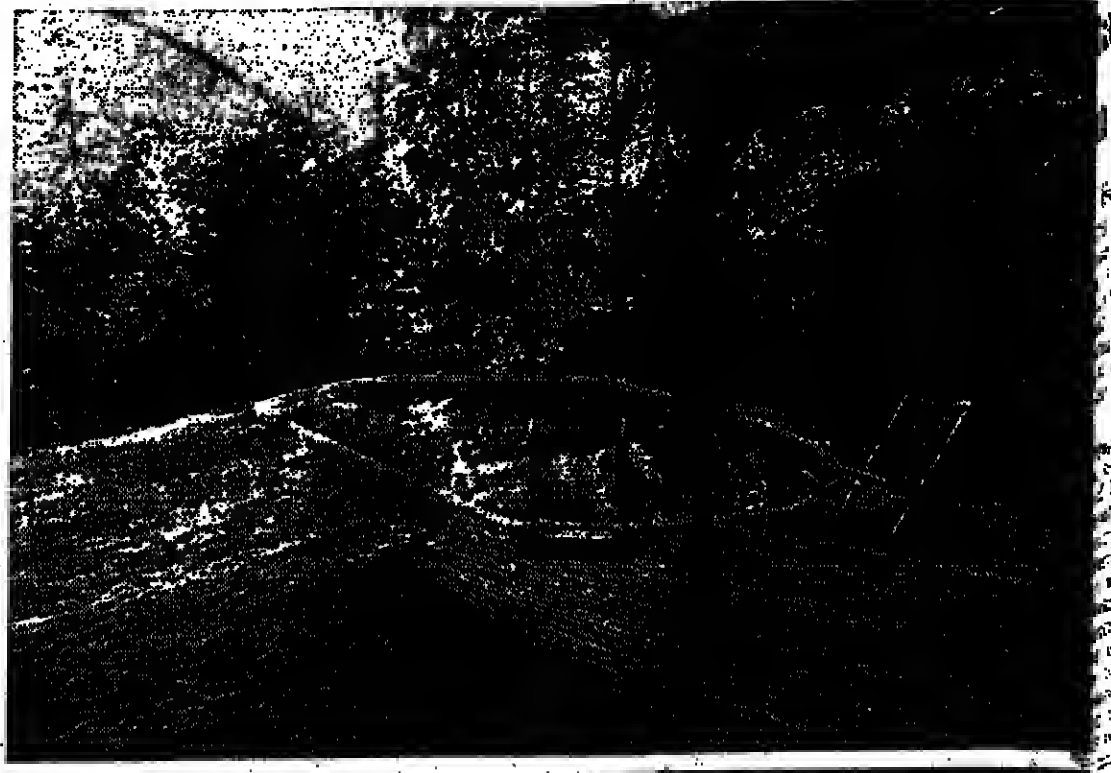
Back-to-Front House

"Our home, like most of Aalto's houses, was turned away from the road so that the real front faces the pool, the sauna and the lake at the bottom of the hill," Mr. Kokkonen explained. This Aaltoism, the composer added, insures what most Finns value with a passion—their privacy.

Mr. Kokkonen paused before entering the house to pat Lenski, his exuberant Airedale terrier who proceeded to plant several affectionate licks on his master's cheek before racing off barking through the tall grass toward Tunturi Lake with Aiko, 15, and Melkko, 18, the Kokkonens' lively daughters.

"We call him Lenski after the tenor who cries very much in the opera 'Eugene Onegin,'" Mr. Kokkonen said with a chuckle. "You see, Lenski cried the first time we took him home. He is very emotional."

But even if the buff and black



barrier were inclined to vent his emotions loudly inside the house (he rarely does), the composer at work in his studio would not hear a yelp. Mr. Aalto saw to that.

The architect designed the studio-home to look like one building, but it is really two. Each section has its own foundation and framing to bear the mission of sound through the structural members. In addition, there is a 16-inch airspace between studio and house walls to guarantee the "absolute silence" that Mr. Kokkonen says he must have when composing.

Door's Double, Too

The double wall separating the studio and sitting room provides the only visible clues to the dwelling's split personality. There are Siamese twin-like chimneys on the roof, thus for the two fireplaces installed at opposite sides of the wall.

Then there is the double-door design between the rooms. Facing the sitting room is a door of accordion-fold wood panels. Beyond

Above: A pool which is a few steps from a sauna. At right: Composer Joonas Kokkonen at ease in his Aalto-designed studio.

RTT

it is a massive sliding door that disappears into the wall when it's not needed to seal off the studio from house noises. The weighty door sandwiched construction, with mineral wool in the filling, helps deaden sound. On the house side, the "bread slices" are of acoustically absorbing cloth, foamed plastic and particle board; on the studio side the pine-paneled particle board blends with the all-wood interior.

While the structural design of the studio is technically complex, what meets the eye is an airy, totally harmonious setting. Panned in pale birch and pine, the studio soars like a miniature concert hall from one to two stories in height. The slatted wood ceiling sweeps upward in steps while below it clouds of white sailcloth "floats," functioning both as a sound baffle and to diffuse the light from the battery of bulbs studding the ceiling.

Two walls of windows here seem designed to frame the pines and birches outside. And that is just what the 51-year-old composer, an imposing man of bearded frame, dark brown hair and twinkling blue eyes, knew would spur his creativity. He said that from where he works standing at the grand piano, the view is breathtaking in all seasons. It may help explain why his output of atonal symphonies, chamber and choral works and, currently, an opera has quickened since the house was finished four years ago.

Mrs. Kokkonen noted in her soft voice that the house has exercised a quiet influence over her, too. "Every day this house is like a new house, sometimes serene, sometimes exciting," she remarked.

Relaxing by the fireplace with scotch and soda in hand, Mr. Kokkonen recalled how, knowing of Mr. Aalto's reluctance to design private homes, he had broached the subject to his long-time friend and fellow member of the Finnish Academy.

"A change in view. When I rang him up, I didn't ask him to design a house for us," he said. "I asked if he had a very good assistant in his bureau who might be entrusted with the assignment."

There was a pause of several seconds before Mr. Aalto replied: "In principle I won't design houses anymore," Mr. Kokkonen said the architect told him, "but for you I want to make it myself and

we'll keep the assistant out of this."

The Kokkonens' house began in 1967, came at an extremely busy time for the Finnish architect. He was deeply into the design of the critically acclaimed library of Mount Angel Abbey, a Benedictine monastery near Portland, Ore. And he was soon to commence work on Finlandia Hall, Helsinki's peacetime concert and convention site. It was the scene last month of the top-level International Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Even so, Mr. Aalto plunged into the task. The surfer's spirit of a man is amazing, vital, one reason why decades of possibly apocryphal stories about him keep circulating. (One favorite is that he used to delight in doing caricatures of strangers in cafés and selling the sketches to them to pay for more drinks for himself and his friends.)

Every inch of the Kokkonens' 2,000-square-foot-plus home—apart from Finnish, but not American standards—is Aalto. The excellence and innovation in which he is famous show everywhere, especially in such details as the silver pull that embosses the front door like a place of security, the wavyline pattern of marble inlaid in the white foyer floor and the mosaic of vertical wood strips covering outside walls.

The decision to settle in this remote area, on the outskirts of Järvenpää, a town made famous decades ago as the home of Jean Sibelius, had, Mr. Kokkonen insisted, nothing to do with the late composer.

"I have," Mr. Sibelius' daughter he said, "you see, I spent most of my childhood here. And before we purchased this property we lived elsewhere in this town. But that house had no studio."

It also had no oversized log sauna, an Aalto addition here that all the Kokkonens agree is a "sculpture in necessity," and a sofa-filled relaxing area too that doubles as a guest room. Mr. Kokkonen said that he and his wife take saunas together at least twice a week in summer.

There was a week in winter. But their daughters no longer follow their parents as they did in childhood. "There is more room if we go two at a time," Melkko, the 18-year-old, asserted.

Taiwan Almanac: A Best Seller Which Mixes Myth and Science

TAIPEI, Taiwan (UPI)—It is likely that few Taiwanese, apart from sophisticated residents of the bigger cities, initiated any special activity on Aug. 19, the 21st day of the seventh moon.

The next day, however, a number of people made sculptures, embarked on trips, signed contracts, got married, acquired animals, dug wells, buried the dead or built toilets or hen roosts.

These statements can be made because guidance on what is lucky to do on the two days—and, indeed, on every other day of the present Year of the Ox—is given in the most popular and traditional book in Taiwan. This is the Farmers' Almanac, based on a lunisolar system dating from the Han Dynasty (206 BC to AD 220).

This yearly almanac, which for

centuries has included not only a calendar, weather predictions and schedules of eclipses, tides and festivals but also information and advice on a wide range of subjects, is as popular in Taiwan, Hong Kong and the Chinese communities of Southeast Asia that every copy is sold within a few days of publication.

The official Taipei radio station, whose programs contain a great deal of up-to-date scientific advice for farmers and livestock breeders, regularly devotes time to broadcast data from the almanac.

Although Chinese Communist newspapers give their dates of publication in both the Western and the ancient lunisolar form—which they call "the farmers' date"—the almanac is banned in China. Peking considers much of it superstition that it is doggedly attempting to destroy.

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Italians Submit Paper On Monetary Reform

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Sept. 5 (REUTERS).—A paper outlining a method for resolving the outstanding differences on how to reform the international monetary system was presented today to senior government officials who opened a three-day meeting on reform here.

The paper, authored by Rinaldo Ossola, deputy governor of the Bank of Italy, was presented to the deputies of the Committee of Twenty—the working group of the International Monetary Fund charged with hammering out a new workable system.

Conference sources say the working paper "is a matter of routine, to which no particular importance should be attributed." However, there are understood to be only two such papers before the committee with the other authored by French officials.

Mr. Ossola would say only that "the one remarkable thing is that the EEC countries have been taking the same line... they're on the same wavelength."

The object of the deputies' meeting is to help narrow the outstanding differences on how to go about reforming the system. Their seniors, finance ministers and treasury secretaries, it now appears, only aim to submit a set of alternative proposals to the 124 nations of the IMF at the group's annual meeting in Nairobi later this month. Ideally, the political decisions on which approach to take will be made there.

The Ossola paper, which is said to dovetail with France's thinking, focuses on the adjustment process—the ways in which countries running balance-of-payments deficits as well as those running

surpluses should come under equal pressure to move into equilibrium—and convertibility, the exchange of foreign currency for reserve assets.

The object of the Ossola approach would remove the adjustment process from nation-to-nation confrontation by "multilateralizing" the way imbalances are settled by placing responsibility in a neutral, independent authority, presumably under the auspices of the IMF.

The proposal, however, does not include any suggestions for getting rid of the multi-billion-dollar "overhang" accumulated in the wake of persistent U.S. payments deficits since the 1960s.

Rather, it focuses on how new imbalances would be settled. Deficit "reserve currency" centers—such as the United States or the United Kingdom, whose currency is used by other nations as part of their overall reserves (which has enabled the United States and, to a lesser extent recently, Britain to run deficits without the means to buy back their money)—would be obliged to transfer "primary assets" to what is labeled a "substitution facility."

This would mean handing over to a unit of the IMF such assets—special drawing rights.

Countries running a payments surplus would be able to present the increase in their foreign currency holdings to the facility for conversion into SDRs. However, the facility would decide to what extent convertibility should be allowed.

Thus, a country in chronic surplus would not be able to convert all of its acquired foreign exchange into reserve assets and, as has been suggested by the French, could be taxed on its



Rinaldo Ossola

excess in an effort to persuade the country to take steps to get rid of the surplus.

The key to the elasticity of such a proposed system is the amount of SDRs to be created. Left unspecified in the Ossola plan is what link, if any, SDRs would have to gold.

One of the goals of the proposal would be to arrest the global increase in currency reserves and make sure the growth is kept relative to the size of primary assets. The unrestrained increase up to now has been a major element in fueling worldwide inflation.

However, one of the major stumbling blocks to the proposal is the extent to which individual nations are willing to allow an independent authority to in effect dictate changes in domestic economic policy aimed at restoring balance-of-payments equilibrium.

Scheduled for tomorrow's agenda is the exchange rate flexibility to be tolerated under the new system.

The deputies will conclude their discussions Friday, and the committee chairman, Jeremy Morse, will hold a press conference at the conclusion.

U.S. Prices Said to Gain 5% in Month

Wholesale Index Rise Seen a 23-Year Record

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP).—The government will hit consumers on Friday with some of the worst price news of the post-World War II era when it releases the wholesale price index for August.

Sources at the Treasury Department said today the index may show that farm prices increased more than 20 percent during the month, and that the overall wholesale price index increased by a staggering 5 percent or more.

In forecasting record increases in the wholesale prices for August, the sources cautioned that the figures they are working with are unofficial and based on projections of Treasury economists. The Labor Department will release the official index Friday.

Officials fear it will have an adverse psychological effect, because it will show what happened to food prices after the government lifted its price freeze from the food industry on July 18.

During the freeze, the wholesale index actually declined by 1.3 percent with farm products leading the way. In projecting an annual rate, the increase of over 20 percent in August would represent an annual rate of increase of a phenomenal 240 percent, although no one expects the 20 percent rate to be maintained.

"Astounding" Rise Seen

Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz said two weeks ago the wholesale index for August would show an "astounding" increase.

An increase of more than 5 percent in the overall index would far exceed the post-World War II record increase of 2.5 percent, set in July of 1950.

The increase of more than 20 percent in the price of farm products also would far exceed the record 7 percent set in June of this year.

Most, if not all, of the increase in wholesale prices even today works its way through the market system into higher retail prices.

Increases for some items, such as for pork and poultry, have already reached the retail level, and in the case of poultry prices have even begun to decline again. But Treasury economists say most of the big increase in retail food prices still lies ahead.

One Dollar

LONDON (AP-DUP).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here

Sept. 5, 1973	Sept. 4, 1973	Chg.
Spot 100 per cent	2.4545	2.4475
30-day bill (A)	27.555	28.0
60-day bill (B)	31.245	31.245
90-day bill (C)	34.935	34.935
120-day bill (D)	38.625	38.625
150-day bill (E)	42.315	42.315
180-day bill (F)	46.005	46.005
210-day bill (G)	49.695	49.695
240-day bill (H)	53.385	53.385
270-day bill (I)	57.075	57.075
300-day bill (J)	60.765	60.765
330-day bill (K)	64.455	64.455
360-day bill (L)	68.145	68.145
390-day bill (M)	71.835	71.835
420-day bill (N)	75.525	75.525
450-day bill (O)	79.215	79.215
480-day bill (P)	82.905	82.905
510-day bill (Q)	86.595	86.595
540-day bill (R)	90.285	90.285
570-day bill (S)	93.975	93.975
600-day bill (T)	97.665	97.665
630-day bill (U)	101.355	101.355
660-day bill (V)	105.045	105.045
690-day bill (W)	108.735	108.735
720-day bill (X)	112.425	112.425
750-day bill (Y)	116.115	116.115
780-day bill (Z)	119.805	119.805
810-day bill (AA)	123.495	123.495
840-day bill (AB)	127.185	127.185
870-day bill (AC)	130.875	130.875
900-day bill (AD)	134.565	134.565
930-day bill (AE)	138.255	138.255
960-day bill (AF)	141.945	141.945
990-day bill (AG)	145.635	145.635
1020-day bill (AH)	149.325	149.325
1050-day bill (AI)	153.015	153.015
1080-day bill (AJ)	156.705	156.705
1110-day bill (AK)	160.395	160.395
1140-day bill (AL)	164.085	164.085
1170-day bill (AM)	167.775	167.775
1200-day bill (AN)	171.465	171.465
1230-day bill (AO)	175.155	175.155
1260-day bill (AP)	178.845	178.845
1290-day bill (AQ)	182.535	182.535
1320-day bill (AR)	186.225	186.225
1350-day bill (AS)	189.915	189.915
1380-day bill (AT)	193.605	193.605
1410-day bill (AU)	197.295	197.295
1440-day bill (AV)	200.985	200.985
1470-day bill (AW)	204.675	204.675
1500-day bill (AX)	208.365	208.365
1530-day bill (AY)	212.055	212.055
1560-day bill (AZ)	215.745	215.745
1590-day bill (BA)	219.435	219.435
1620-day bill (BB)	223.125	223.125
1650-day bill (BC)	226.815	226.815
1680-day bill (BD)	230.505	230.505
1710-day bill (BE)	234.195	234.195
1740-day bill (BF)	237.885	237.885
1770-day bill (BG)	241.575	241.575
1800-day bill (BH)	245.265	245.265
1830-day bill (BI)	248.955	248.955
1860-day bill (BJ)	252.645	252.645
1890-day bill (BK)	256.335	256.335
1920-day bill (BL)	260.025	260.025
1950-day bill (BM)	263.715	263.715
1980-day bill (BN)	267.405	267.405
2010-day bill (BO)	271.095	271.095
2040-day bill (BP)	274.785	274.785
2070-day bill (BQ)	278.475	278.475
2100-day bill (BR)	282.165	282.165
2130-day bill (BS)	285.855	285.855
2160-day bill (BT)	289.545	289.545
2190-day bill (BU)	293.235	293.235
2220-day bill (BV)	296.925	296.925
2250-day bill (BW)	300.615	300.615
2280-day bill (BX)	304.305	304.305
2310-day bill (BY)	307.995	307.995
2340-day bill (BZ)	311.685	311.685
2370-day bill (CA)	315.375	315.375
2400-day bill (CB)	319.065	319.065
2430-day bill (CC)	322.755	322.755
2460-day bill (CD)	326.445	326.445
2490-day bill (CE)	330.135	330.135
2520-day bill (CF)	333.825	333.825
2550-day bill (CG)	337.515	337.515
2580-day bill (CH)	341.205	341.205
2610-day bill (CI)	344.895	344.895
2640-day bill (CJ)	348.585	348.585
2670-day bill (CK)	352.275	352.275
2700-day bill (CL)	355.965	355.965
2730-day bill (CM)	359.655	359.655
2760-day bill (CN)	363.345	363.345
2790-day bill (CO)	367.035	367.035
2820-day bill (CP)	370.725	370.725
2850-day bill (CQ)	374.415	374.415
2880-day bill (CR)	378.105	378.105
2910-day bill (CS)	381.795	381.795
2940-day bill (CT)	385.485	385.485
2970-day bill (CU)	389.175	389.175
3000-day bill (CV)	392.865	392.865
3030-day bill (CW)	396.555	396.555
3060-day bill (CX)	400.245	400.245
3090-day bill (CY)	403.935	403.935
3120-day bill (CZ)	407.625	407.625
3150-day bill (DA)	411.315	411.315
3180-day bill (DB)	415.005	415.005
3210-day bill (DC)	418.695	418.695
3240-day bill (DD)	422.385	422.385
3270-day bill (DE)	426.075	426.075
3300-day bill (DF)	429.765	429.765
3330-day bill (DG)	433.455	433.455
3360-day bill (DH)	437.145	437.145
3390-day bill (DI)	440.835	440.835
3420-day bill (DJ)	444.525	444.525
3450-day bill (DK)	448.215	448.215
3480-day bill (DL)	451.905	451.905
3510-day bill (DM)	455.595	455.595
3540-day bill (DN)	459.285	459.285
3570-day bill (DO)	462.975	462.975
3600-day bill (DP)	466.665	466.665
3630-day bill (DQ)	470.355	470.355
3660-day bill (DR)	474.045	474.045
3690-day bill (DS)	477.735	477.735
3720-day bill (DT)	481.425	481.425
3750-day bill (DU)	485.115	485.115
3780-day bill (DV)	488.805	488.805
3810-day bill (DW)	492.495	492.495
3840-day bill (DX)	496.185	496.185
3870-day bill (DY)	499.875	499.875
3900-day bill (DZ)	503.565	503.565
3930-day bill (EA)	507.255	507.255
3960-day bill (EB)	510.945	510.945
3990-day bill (EC)	514.635	514.635
4020-day bill (ED)	518.325	518.325
4050-day bill (EE)	522.015	522.015
4080-day bill (EF)	525.705	525.705
4110-day bill (EG)	529.395	529.395
4140-day bill (EH)	533.085	533.085
4170-day bill (EI)	536.775	536.775
4200-day bill (EJ)	540.465	540.465
4230-day bill (EK)	544.155	544.155
4260-day bill (EL)	547.845	547.845
4290-day bill (EM)	551.535	551.535
4320-day bill (EN)	555.225	555.225
4350-day bill (EO)	558.915	558.915
4380-day bill (EP)	562.605	562.605
4410-day bill (EQ)	566.295	566.295
4440-day bill (ER)	569.985	569.985
4470-day bill (ES)	573.675	573.675
4500-day bill (ET)	577.365	577.365
4530-day bill (EU)	581.055	581.055
4560-day bill (EV)	584.745	584.745
4590-day bill (EW)	588.435	588.435
4620-day bill (EX)	592.125	592.125
4650-day bill (EY)	595.815	595.815
4680-day bill (EZ)	599.505	599.505
4710-day bill (FA)	603.195	603.195
4740-day bill (FB)	606.885	606.885
4770-day bill (FC)	610.575	610.575
4800-day bill (FD)	614.265	614.265
4830-day bill (FE)	617.955	617.955
4860-day bill (FF)	621.645	621.645
4890-day bill (FG)	625.335	625.335
4920-day bill (FH)	629.025	629.025
4950-day bill (FI)	632.715	632.715
4980-day bill (FJ)	636.405	636.405
5010-day bill (FK)	640.095	640.095
5040-day bill (FL)	643.785	643.785
5070-day bill (FM)	647.475	647.475
5100-day bill (FN)	651.165	651.165
5130-day bill (FO)	654.855	654.855
5160-day bill (FP)	658.545	658.545
5190-day bill (FQ)	662.235	662.235
5220-day bill (FR)	665.925	665.925
5250-day bill (FS)	669.615	669.615
5280-day bill (FT)	673.305	673.305
5310-day bill (FU)	676.995	676.995
5340-day bill (FV)	680.685	680.685
5370-day bill (FW)	684.375	684.375
5400-day bill (FX)	688.065	688.065
5430-day bill (FY)	691.755	691.755
5460-day bill (FZ)	695.445	695.445
5490-day bill (GA)	699.135	699.135
5520-day bill (GB)	702.825	702.825
5550-day bill (GC)	706.515	706.515
5580-day bill (GD)	710.205	710.205
5610-day bill (GE)	713.895	713.895
5640-day bill (GF)	717.585	717.585
5670-day bill (GG)	721.275	721.275
5700-day bill (GH)	724.965	724.965
5730-day bill (GI)	728.655	728.655
5760-day bill (GJ)	732.345	732.345
5790-day bill (GK)	736.035	736.035
5820-day bill (GL)	739.725	739.725
5850-day bill (GM)	743.415	743.415
5880-day bill (GN)	747.105	747.105
5910-day bill (GO)	750.795	750.795
5940-day bill (GP)	754.485	754.485
5970-day bill (GQ)	758.175	758.175
6000-day bill (GR)	761.865	761.865
6030-day bill (GS)	765.555	765.555
6060-day bill (GT)	769.245	769.245
6090-day bill (GU)	772.935	772.935
6120-day bill (GV)	776.625	776.625
6150-day bill (GW)	780.315	780.315
6180-day bill (GX)	784.005	784.005
6210-day bill (GY)	787.695	787.695
6240-day bill (GZ)	791.385	791.385
6270-day bill (HA)	795.075	795.075
6300-day bill (HB)	798.765	798.765
6330-day bill (HC)	802.455	802.455
6360-day bill (HD)	806.145	806.145
6390-day bill (HE)	809.835	809.835
6420-day bill (HF)	813.525	813.525
6450-day bill (HG)	817.215	817.215
6480-day bill (HH)	820.905	820.905
6510-day bill (HI)	824.595	824.595
6540-day bill (HJ)	828.285	828.285
6570-day bill (HK)	831.975	831.975
6600-day bill (HL)	835.665	835.665
6630-day bill (HM)	839.355	839.355

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

1972

A Year of Controlled Growth

Progress of Business: The policies of the Norddeutsche Landesbank in 1972 were directed towards a moderate expansion in line with the expansion of the economy. The balance sheet total rose by 9.4% to DM 21,400 million. The total "volume of business", that is the balance sheet total plus endorsement liabilities, guarantees, etc., reached DM 27,800 million.

Advances: As a landesbank and central giro institution for a region, it is one of our primary tasks to finance both private-sector capital investment and public-sector programmes for the promotion of business, the improvement of the infrastructure and the protection of the environment. At the end of 1972 Nord LB's total volume of credit amounted to DM 14,500 million. **Deposits and Bonds Issues:** One of the best indicators of the confidence enjoyed by a bank is the amount of deposits from customers and sales of its own bonds. Nord LB enjoys such confidence. In 1972 deposits from customers other than banks rose from DM 760 million to DM 5,300 million. Initial sales of our own bonds exceeded DM 2,000 million. **Foreign Business:** Our financing of exports and imports as well as the handling of international payments and free foreign exchange transactions increased again in 1972. In this connection, the advantage to Nord LB of having a world-wide network of correspondent banks at its disposal, became apparent. This network was further expanded by the creation of new banking contacts in numerous countries. **Services:** How greatly our customers value the full range of services offered by Nord LB is proved by the fact that our services were in greater demand throughout all departments. **Profit:** The further narrowing of the interest margin together with increased staff costs and general expenses affected the bank's earnings. Nevertheless we were able to increase our net profit for the year to DM 42 million. Of this, DM 28 million has been transferred to reserve – and thus provides an additional basis for Nord LB's future activities.

Assets	Balance sheet as per 31.12.1972 in million DM		Liabilities	
Cash in hand, balances at central bank and on postal cheque account	452		Liabilities to credit institutions	4,083
Bills	107		Liabilities to customers	2,583
Debts due from credit institutions	4,124		Savings deposits	1,788
Debts due from customers	11,751			
Securities	1,236		Bonds issued	8,044
Loans on a trust basis at third party risk	866		Loans on a trust basis at third party risk	886
Associated companies	833		Share capital and reserves	606
Landes-Saarparkasse (land building society)	1,839		Landes-Saarparkasse (land building society)	1,872
Other assets	600		Other liabilities	587
Total assets	21,408		Total liabilities	21,408
Consolidated balance sheet	24,002		Bank's total "volume of business"	27,900

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July 1978

American Stock Exchange Trading

1973 Stocks and Bonds										1972 Stocks and Bonds									
High	Low	Open	Close	Net	High	Low	Open	Close	Net	High	Low	Open	Close	Net	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2	100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2	100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2	100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2
100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2	100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2	100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2	100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2
100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2	100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2	100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2	100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2
100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2	100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2	100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2	100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2
100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2	100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2	100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2	100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2
100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2	100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2	100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2	100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2
100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2	100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2	100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2	100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2
100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2	100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2	100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2	100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2
100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2	100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2	100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2	100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2

Toronto Stocks

High	Low	Open	Close	Net
100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2
100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2
100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2
100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2
100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2
100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2
100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2
100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2
100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2
100	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	-1/2

European Gold Markets

Gold	Price
100	99 1/2
100	99 1/2
100	99 1/2
100	99 1/2
100	99 1/2

European Markets

Stocks	Price
100	99 1/2
100	99 1/2
100	99 1/2
100	99 1/2
100	99 1/2

Eurodollars

Rate	Price
100	99 1/2
100	99 1/2
100	99 1/2
100	99 1/2
100	99 1/2

International Stock Indexes

Index	Value
100	99 1/2
100	99 1/2
100	99 1/2
100	99 1/2
100	99 1/2

Tokyo Exchange

Stock	Price
100	99 1/2
100	99 1/2
100	99 1/2
100	99 1/2
100	99 1/2

Mutual Funds

Fund	Price
100	99 1/2
100	99 1/2
100	99 1/2
100	99 1/2
100	99 1/2

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cita por este medio a los acreedores de la sociedad y a los que tengan algún interés para que se presenten a reclamar sus derechos en las oficinas del Representante del Liquidador Oficial.

Mr. J.A.J. BOTTENHEIM,
Advocaat en Procureur,
P.O. Hooftstraat 22,
AMSTERDAM-2, Holland.

a más tardar el 31 de Diciembre de 1973.

Panama, Agosto 1973.
EL LIQUIDADOR.

Weekly net asset value
on September 3, 1973
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.Y.
U.S. \$39.47
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.Y.
U.S. \$28.91
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Plesman, Halding & Plesman Hengsticht 214, Amsterdam

Save and Prosper

Jardine Far

Eastern Fund S.A.

Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Third Annual Ordinary Meeting of shareholders of Jardine Far Eastern Fund S.A. will be held at the offices of the company, 100, rue de la République, Geneva, Switzerland, on the 12th day of September, 1973, at 12 noon, for the following purposes, namely:

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and Auditors and the Statement of Accounts for the year to 30th June, 1973.
2. To appoint auditors to hold office until the next meeting and to fix their remuneration at a rate to be determined by the Directors.
3. To fix the number of and to elect Directors.
4. To determine the remuneration of the Directors.
5. To transact any other business of an Ordinary Meeting of shareholders.

Motoblock Building,
Grosvenor Road,
Hamilton,
Bermuda.

13th July, 1973.

By order of the Board
D.G. Brown, C.A.
Secretary.

The fine art of good eating is a favorite European pastime — and gourmet eat up the Tribune's food articles.

هكذا من الأهل

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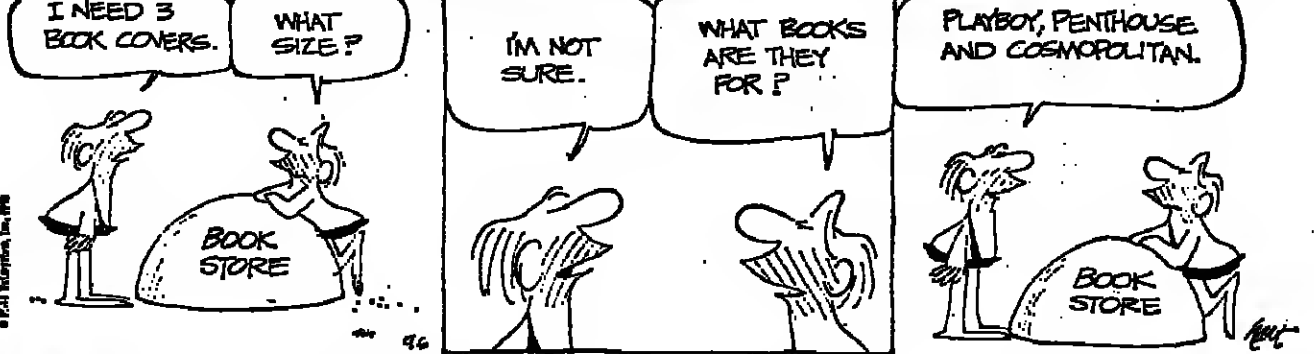
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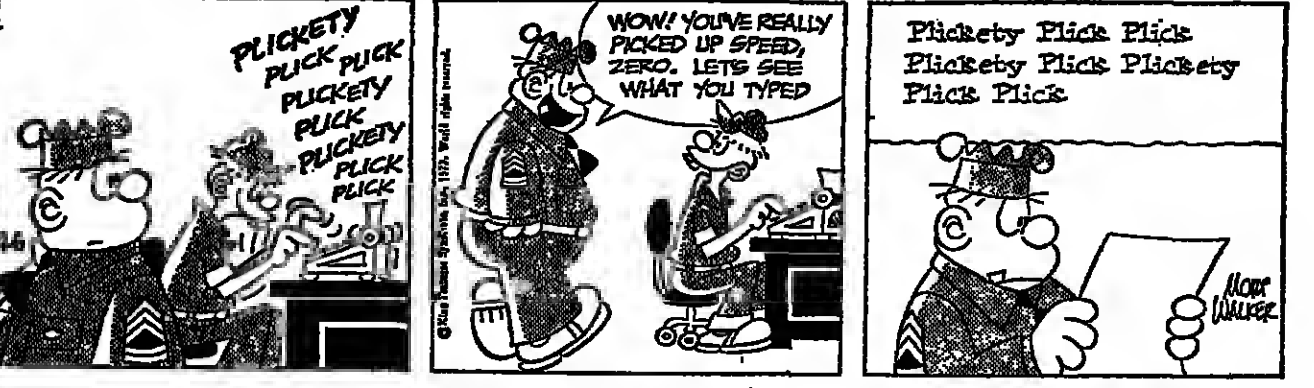
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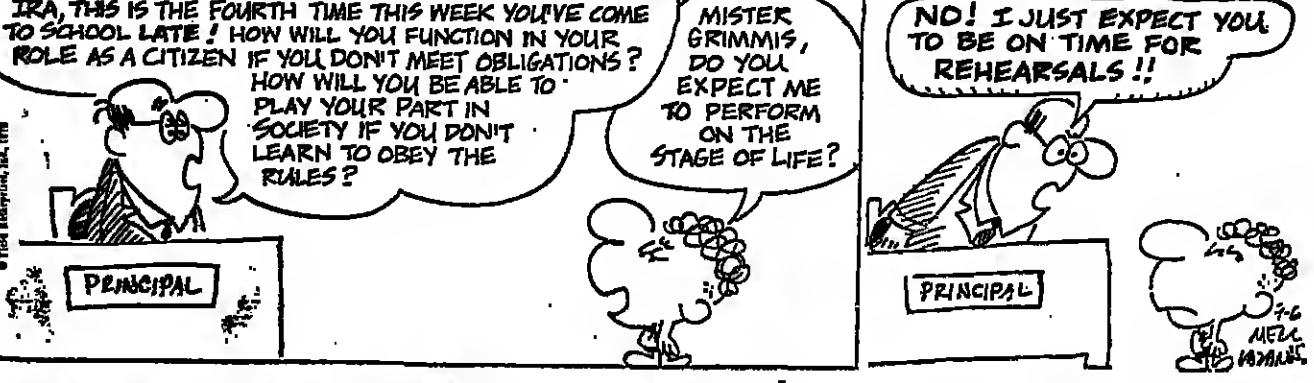
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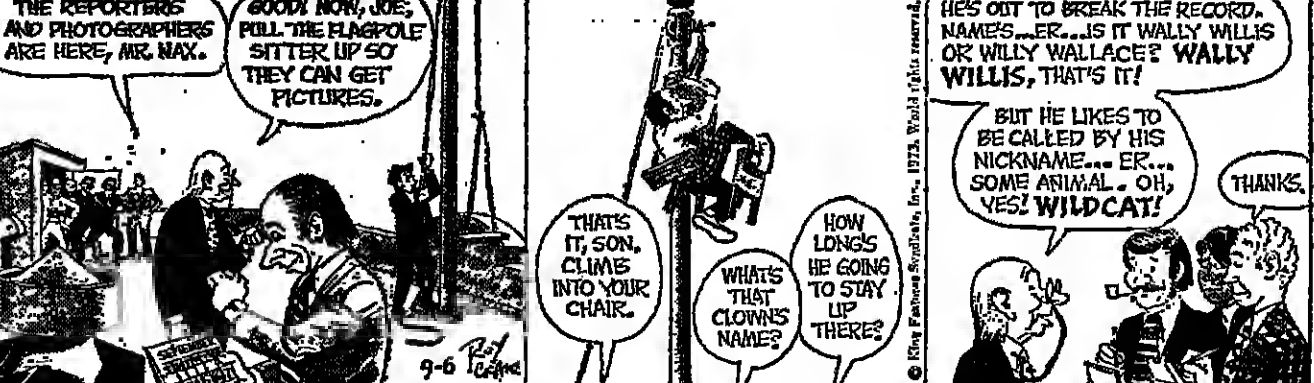
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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

If one had to list the qualities most desirable in a bridge player, judgment would no doubt have to be at the top of the list. Second, perhaps would be alertness. Only a player with his wits about him can recognize the time to reject routine bids and plays.

West was insufficiently alert on the diagramed deal, but few players would have done any better. He had already given away a trick with his opening lead against three no-trump, but nobody could blame him for leading a heart when the opponents had bid spades and diamonds.

South won the first trick with the heart nine, and made a good decision by leading a low diamond. This play guaranteed two tricks in the suit, and there was no hope for three. East won with the diamond jack and returned the heart four to dummy's king. The diamond ten rode around to West, who won with the king and shifted to a spade. The king won in dummy, and South entered his hand with a club lead to the ace and cashed his two diamond winners. All the discards were spades, and the position was now:

when East won with the king there was no way for the defense to take more than one additional trick. A club return would have established a club trick in dummy, so East returned a spade. A club lead then end-played West, forcing him to lead from the heart queen at the 13th trick.

An alert West would have seen the need to play the club jack in the diagramed position. Then East would have been in a position to win the third round of clubs, after the spade ace had been removed from the dummy.

NORTH
AK83
K52
109
Q983

WEST
764
Q1073
K85
J54

EAST
QJ102
84
763
K102

SOUTH (D)
95
A196
AQ42
A76

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1 Pass 1 Pass 1 N.T. Pass 3 N.T. Pass Pass Pass West led the heart three.

Solution to Previous Puzzle
DIAW LAIT CHAP
OIES WELISH HAIRE
MONTY AT TIME ALITY
OUIVITIS WORLD
OUIVITIS WORLD
CHOUIS A SATE
HOISES BULKS NIM
AIES RAIGES CIGIE
IOE MIES CIBER
HOLIGHT CHERRY
AIA CHUR
DOWN IN THE MOUTH
OUIVITIS WORLD
OUIVITIS WORLD
NEAR DEISK ESSE

DENNIS THE MENACE



IT'S STILL NICE AN' PEACEFUL HERE. MY FOLKS DON'T EVEN KNOW ABOUT IT YET.

JUMBLE - That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FINEK

TURBS

HADILA

COMIAT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: YOUNG TEASE SUBMIT AMAZON Answer: "NO CHARGE UNLESS IT'S FIXED" - A KATONET

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By Arthur C. Clarke. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 363 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

HERE are two new, quite satisfactory novels by two of the grand old men of science-fiction: Arthur C. Clarke (48th book) and Robert A. Heinlein (39th book). Now is obviously the time to drag one's pet theory about sci-fi out of the closet and see if it still fits. And it does, sort of. Mr. Heinlein himself says so - out loud. "Spaceships are the covered wagons of the Galaxy." Too many sci-fi writers seem to have been cloned from Natty Bumppo; they are frustrated cowboys; star systems are their forests and prairies; rockets and computers are their six-shooters; women, in this underpopulated void, exist principally to make men happy and to make babies happen. (Most sci-fi writers are breast fetishists. The Milky Way, indeed! It's like giving a teen-ager with bad dreams all manner of technological and parapsychic powers and saying, okay, kid, now you've got a cosmos to play with.)

Still, some little boys grow up to be a Mark Twain or Norman Mailer, sublimating for the purposes of art. Or grow up to be the Arthur C. Clarke who wrote "Childhood's End" or the Frank Herbert who wrote "Dune" or the Theodore Sturgeon who wrote "Some of Your Blood" or the Heinlein who has been busy for years writing a kind of Old Testament of the future.

In "Renendezvous With Rama," Mr. Clarke is not writing anything as ambitious as "Childhood's End." But he has taken a formal problem in the best sci-fi tradition—the arrival in our area of an alien space craft Rama, pregnant with enigmas—and worked it like an accordion. It achieves a nice tune.

Mr. Clarke, according to his custom, is benignly indifferent to the niceties of characterization. His (our) Bill Norton, commander of the Endeavour, is as dauntless and as impressive as Joe Palooka. He talks like an electric typewriter. The only thing startling about Bill is that he has two sets of families on two different worlds, and Xeroxes his letters home. But when, in the year 2130, a 10-billion-ton, 31-mile-long cylinder hurt-putts into the solar system to use our sun as a filling station, Bill investigates—by landing Endeavour on Rama and going inside.

Once out of the comic strips and into the Rama, Mr. Clarke is splendid. Rama is more than a ship; it is almost a planet, with a complex topography and lots of important weather. Or it can be thought of as an enormous chemical tank, with cybernetic furniture—a womb, in which children spontaneously combust. As a superior intelligence studies strange spider-culture out of its bowels, we experience that chilling touch of the alien, the not-quite-knowable, that distinguishes sci-fi at its most technically imaginative.

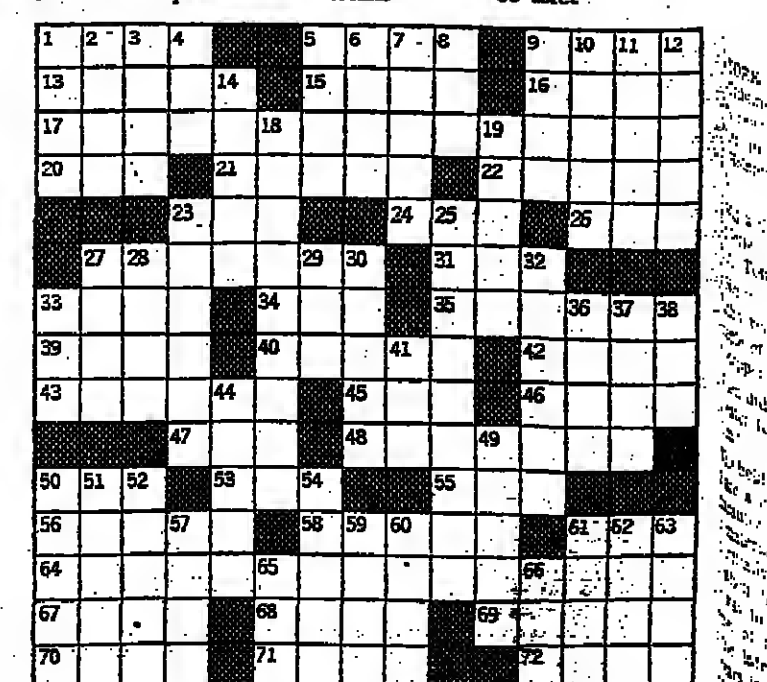
Heinlein, well, Heinlein is authoritarian; he is sexist; he is Buck Rogers out of Ayn Rand.

Mr. Leonard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS
1 Yielded
5 Chimney part
9 Cool one's heels
13 Behind, at sea
15 Full of streaks
16 River in Italy
17 Welcome natio visitor
20 "news to me"
21 Dull finish
22 Sierra
23 News service
24 Caviar
26 Cincinnati player
27 Idol's time
31 Front
33 Brewing yeast
34 Persian o.p.
35 Glossy surface
39 Medley
40 Additional
42 Sea phenomenon
43 Baked
45 Suffix for one engaged in
46 Completed a cake
47 Explosive
48 Butcher's helper
50 Mountain pass
53 W. W. II agency
55 U. S. humorist
56 To the left, to sailors
58 Quiet's partner
61 Goddess: Lat.
64 Warning of a sort
67 Boo's relative
68 Portico
69 Antoinette
70 Former, in poems
71 Famous William
72 Youth org.
DOWN
1 Taro of Pacific
2 Border on
3 Tubs
4 Newt
5 Like Kansas
6 Fluff
7 Milk
8 Hurricane center
9 Carry on
10 Tank feature
11 Pointless (softened)
12 down
14 Conductors' concerns
18 April needs
19 Gather
23 Extreme
25 Cheat
27 Shaded walk
28 Song
29 Erode
30 Moral
32 Son of a kind
33 Snake
36 Word in a Steinbeck title
37 German river
38 Commanded
41 Lamprey
44 Units of speed
49 Revokes, in law
50 Conceal
51 Biblical gold-mining area
53 Loan deposit
54 Remor
57 Remainder
58 Jacket
60 angle (obliquely)
61 Campus quarters
62 On a grand scale
63 Cruising
65 Sixth-sense initials
66 Islet



Cardinals Win, Widen Lead; Dodgers Bow, Reds in First

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 5 (UPI).—On Brock hit, a fast eighth-inning double, then raced home in the lead run on a wild pitch at night as the St. Louis Cardinals beat the Pittsburgh Pirates 4-2 to increase their lead in the National League's Eastern division to two games.

The Cardinals, trailing 3-0, used the eighth with singles Mike Tyson and pinch-hitter Ed Herrington before Brock hit, scoring Tyson and sending pinch runner Tommy Cruz third.

Steve Garvey then hit a sacrifice fly, giving Cruz with the tying run in scoring position. Brock hit a sacrifice fly to third, scoring Cruz, and then hit a pinch hit for Joe Torre but he was out at first.

Giants 3, Dodgers 1

In San Francisco, Ron Bryant and Elias Sosa combined on a one-hitter—a one-out single in the seventh inning—and Willie McCovey and Dave Kingman homered as San Francisco defeated Los Angeles 3-1, and knocked the Dodgers out of first place in the National League's Western Division.

Sosa relieved in the ninth after Bryant loaded the bases on two walks and a hit batsman. Sosa unleashed a wild pitch, allowing Joe Ferguson to score, but got Willie Davis on a groundout.

Reds 12, Astros 7

In Houston, a bases-loaded two-out bunt single by Phil Gagliano and two-run singles by Pete Rose and Joe Morgan in the 10th inning highlighted a five-run rally as Cincinnati beat Houston, 12-7, and moved into first.

With one out, Johnny Bench and Ken Griffey singled and, after Cesar Geronimo struck out, Dennis Manke walked to fill the bases. Gagliano, a pinch-hitter, beat out a bunt, scoring Bench with the go-ahead run. Rose followed with a two-run single and Morgan then singled home two more runs.

Mets 7, Phillies 1

In New York, Tom Seaver picked up his 16th victory with a five-hitter and struck out 13 batters as New York defeated Philadelphia, 7-1.

Seaver, who had been backed by only two runs in his last three starts, was aided by a five-run third inning. Seaver's 13 strikeouts raised his National League-leading total to 218. He walked one.

Expos 3, Cubs 2

In Montreal, Mike Marshall got Jim Hickman to ground out with the bases loaded and two out in the ninth inning as Montreal beat Chicago, 3-2.

Steve Rogers was lifted in the ninth with a 2-0 count on Ron Santo after he batted home. Chicago's second run when manager Gene Muehle came out of the dugout after he started his windup. Marshall walked Santo intentionally to load the bases and then retired Hickman.

Braves 3, Padres 0

In San Diego, Henry Aaron missed home run No. 709 by two feet but Dusty Baker later got his 16th of the year as Atlanta beat San Diego, 3-0.

Aaron, six home runs shy of tying Babe Ruth's record, lined the two-bagger off the leftfield wall, barely missing the bleachers.

In the eighth inning, Aaron walked before Baker clubbed his home run over the leftfield wall.

Red Sox 2, Orioles 1

In the American League, in Boston, outfielder Ben Oglive homered on Jim Palmer's first pitch of the 12th inning to give Boston a 2-1 victory over Baltimore.

The victory moved the Red Sox five games behind the Orioles in the Eastern Division.

Palmer had retired 16 successive batters before Oglive hit his second homer of the season into the screen above left field.

Tigers 2, Yankees 1

In Detroit, rookie Ron Cash singled home the tie-breaking run in the second inning with his first major league hit to give Detroit a 2-1 victory over New York.

A's 4, Angels 3

In Anaheim, Calif., Ken Holtzman, with relief from Rolfe Fingers, Darold Knowles and Horacio Pina, became a 30-game winner for the first time in his career as Oakland downed California, 4-3.

Holtzman finished 10-11 a year ago. He won 17 in 1972.

Oakland scored the winning run in the ninth on singles by Gene Tenace and Ray Fosse wrapped around a sacrifice.

White Sox 14, Rangers 0

In Chicago, Carlos May collected a single and a home run to lead a 13-hit attack as Chicago beat Texas 14-0, behind the fifth-inning pitching of Jim Kaat.

The Sox drew 10 walks and seven of them turned into runs as Chicago extended its winning streak to six with its 10th victory in the last 11 games.

Twins 6, Royals 0

In Kansas City, Joe Lis had a pair of doubles and scored twice as Minnesota posted a 6-0 victory over Kansas City Royals behind the four-hit pitching of Bert Blyleven.

Indians 5, Brewers 4

In Milwaukee, John Lowenstein led off the ninth inning with a home run and Elmer Zito hit a two-run homer two outs later to give Cleveland a 5-4 victory over Milwaukee.

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In Cincinnati, Reds pitcher Steve Carlton struck out 13 batters and walked one as the Reds beat the Astros 12-7.

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PARTNERSHIP PLAY—Billie Jean King trips over her doubles partner, Rosemary Casals, and begins to go down during a match at Forest Hills. They won anyway.

Chris Evert Moves Ahead In U.S. Tennis

FOREST HILLS, N.Y., Sept. 5.—Third-seeded Chris Evert, fourth-seeded Evonne Goolagong, and unseeded Helga Masthoff today advanced to the semifinals of the women's singles in the U.S. Open tennis championships here.

Miss Evert, runner-up to Billie Jean King at Wimbledon, swept past sixth-seeded Rosemary Casals, 6-1, 7-5, and will now meet second-seeded Margaret Court.

Miss Goolagong, the 1971 Wimbledon champion, defeated Kerry Melville, 6-3, 7-5. Her semifinal opponent will be the 6-foot-1-inch Miss Masthoff, who eliminated Julie Heldman, 6-3, 6-3.

In the men's singles, 10th-seeded John Newcombe, three times Wimbledon champion, advanced to the semifinals by defeating Jimmy Connors, 6-4, 7-6, 7-4. Newcombe held his service throughout and won both back-of-the-point tiebreakers by 5-4.

Miss Evert, like Miss Goolagong and Mrs. Court, has not lost a set while reaching the semifinals, but she came close to dropping the second set against Miss Casals.

Down 3-5, Miss Evert rallied to break Miss Casals' serve in the ninth and eleventh games and held her service in the 10th and 12th games, yielding only one point.

Back at the Baseline

Surprisingly, Miss Casals chose to stay at the baseline during most of the match, rallying with Miss Evert. The tactic proved unwise, as Miss Evert, one of the game's steepest performers from the backcourt, usually found an opening for a passing shot or forced Miss Casals out of position and into an error or weak return.

Miss Goolagong, with her backhand working magnificently in the late stages of her match against Miss Melville, scored many crucial winners. Miss Melville played brilliantly at times, but in general she found Miss Goolagong's spun backhand too much for her.

Mrs. Masthoff was too steady and placed her shots too well for Miss Heldman, also unseeded, who upset the defending champion, Mrs. King, in the third round. Mrs. Masthoff did not use her height to particular advantage. She hit a relatively soft service.

Roswell in Semis

In the men's semifinal round, Newcombe will play Ken Rosewall, the fifth seed, who beat Vijay Amritraj, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3, today.

The veteran Rosewall had a surprisingly easy time. Returning service superbly, he broke Amritraj's delivery twice in each of the first two sets and once in the third set. He lost his service only once.

Screams of Despair

In late action yesterday, the teen-ager adopted by the crowd, Bjorn Borg, was ousted by the tempestuous Nikki Pilić in a match punctuated by teenyboppers' screams of despair.

Borg is the long-haired Swede who had upset third-seeded Arthur Ashe. Whenever he lost a point yesterday the crowd moaned and Pilić yelled. But he won, 6-4, 5-7, 6-3, 6-4.

Borg, 17, said his service failed him at critical times.

"I didn't serve as well as I did against Arthur Ashe," he said. "But Pilić played much too well for me, especially his serving."

Fan's Are Cheered

Pilić complained later: "It was those kids—those long-haired kids. They even cheered when I double-faulted to lose the second set. It was terrible on the concentration."

Mrs. King appeared to be in pain as she came back to play a women's double match a day after dropping out of the singles.

She teamed with Miss Casals to win a quarterfinal match, 6-7, 7-6, 6-1, over Julie Anthony and Mona Schallan. Before going out, Mrs. King said she was feeling well.

Also in women's doubles, Miss Goolagong and Janet Young defeated Wendy Overton and Karen Krantzcke, 3-6, 6-4, 7-5.

In a men's doubles quarterfinal, Ken Olcott and Marty Riessen beat Clark Graebner and Omar Panzo, 6-7, 6-3, 7-5.

NFL Clubs Drop to 44 Men With Glover Among Victims

From Wire Dispatches
NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—National Football League clubs completed yesterday the next-to-last cut-down, including members of the College All Star teams, who did not count on the roster before.

The cuts were the last that can be recalled. Players dropped next Monday, when teams must meet the regular-season limit of 40 men, cannot be recalled if they are claimed by another club.

The practice now is for coaches to cut under the limit, recall most players claimed and offer them to the claiming club in a trade.

This is the time of year that coaches of the weaker clubs wait for. Waiver claims are made in reverse order of last year's standings and the have-nots get first crack at players dropped by the top clubs.

The New York Giants waived Rich Glover yesterday to test his market value and several clubs said they were interested enough to talk business. Glover, the Giants' second choice in the 1973 college draft, was placed on waivers with Otto Brown, a fifth-year defensive back, and Walter Love, a promising rookie wide receiver and defensive back.

Two Clubs Interested
Neither Brown nor Love received the action that was accorded Glover, college football's most honored lineman last year as an All-America middle guard at Nebraska. Two, and possibly three, teams put in claims for the 240-pound rookie.

The Detroit Lions acquired two defensive backs from the Los Angeles Rams and the Atlanta Falcons. Veteran cornerback Gene Howard comes from the Rams. From the Falcons, the

Los Angeles Rams moved with his family to southern California eight years ago, the 1966 Cy Young Award winner for the Brooklyn Dodgers was, by his standards, broke.

The relocation from Newark, N.J., came after Newcombe declared bankruptcy in 1965. He had just lost a \$350,000 investment—a nightclub, liquor store, apartment building and two houses.

"I wasn't what you'd call impoverished," Newcombe said, "but it was tough. My wife and kids weren't going hungry and we had money for rent but it wasn't like it had been. When you've established a certain standard of living, it's hard to adjust, very hard."

Four months after arriving here, the third black player signed by major league baseball had a \$9,000-a-year job (compared with his top salary of \$42,500 as a Dodger) and the debts were piling up. He pawned his ring and watch from the 1955 World Series to help hold off the bill collectors.

"I had damn near reached bottom," admitted the 47-year-old former pitcher star, who was known as Big Newk. "I just couldn't make it on that kind of a salary after being on top for so long and having big money to spend."

A sportswriter reported—with-out using Newcombe's name—that a former Dodger great had pawned his World Series ring.

"Everybody knew it was me," said Newcombe, a right-handed pitcher who was 37-7 in 1956 to become the first Cy Young award winner and the National League's most valuable player. "But I denied it when anybody asked me. That's not an easy thing on your pride."

In Newcombe's case, the Dodgers took care of their own. Peter O'Malley, president of the Los Angeles club, retrieved Newcombe's ring and watch from the pawnshop.

Soon thereafter, Newcombe asked a multimillionaire, Henry Salvatori, to buy a table at a fund-raising affair. Salvatori did—and helped turn Newcombe's life around.

Salvatori introduced him to H.C. McClellan, a director of the Dodgers. Both Salvatori and McClellan are white.

Named Dodger Aide
In 1970, he was named director of community relations for the Dodgers, 24 years after joining the Dodgers' farm club at Nashua, N.H.

Hired to bring children from the minority communities into Dodger Stadium free and now working on his third one-year contract, Newcombe has made the program a success.

During his 10 years in the majors, Newcombe won 149 games. He retired in 1962 after playing in Japan.

Newcombe assessed baseball from a black man's standpoint today.

"Most of the inequities in baseball today are subtle," he said. "A good white hitter is allowed to hit a 3-0 pitch while a good black hitter isn't."

"Many of us still have a quota system," he said, "but that will be alleviated."

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U.S. and East Germans Monopolize Swimming

By Bernard Kirsch

BELOGRADE, Sept. 5 (UPI).—For the second successive day, the East German women, referred to by the U.S. women as "those guys," muscled their way into what was once predominantly an American sport—swimming.

Tonight, the East Germans won two first places at the world swimming championships. The Americans also gained two gold medals as Keena Rothhammer, a long-distance specialist, stepped down to win the 200-meter freestyle and four American men teamed to take the 4-by-100-meter freestyle relay. Two East Germans, Renate Vogel and Utricka Richter, won the 100-meter breaststroke and 100-meter backstroke. Of the opening 10 events on the first two days of the swimming programs, the Americans have four firsts to the East Germans' five.

Breaking up the private duel between the two nations was Antras Hargitay of Hungary, who tonight won the men's individual medley in 4 minutes 31.1 seconds, the world record as well as all the other victims tonight. Americans Fred Strachan, 17, and Rick Colella, 21, finished second and third with times of 4:33.50 and 4:34.88.

Holds Two Records
Miss Rothhammer, 17, the world record holder in the 400 and 800 freestyle, gained the lead at the 150-meter 200 and edged teammate Shirley Babashoff, who was well clear of an East German, Andrea Effe. The first three times were 2:04.99, 2:05.33 and 2:05.82.

The U.S. men made the relay old former pitching star, who was known as Big Newk. "I just couldn't make it on that kind of a salary after being on top for so long and having big money to spend."

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A Bum Rap, Martin Says

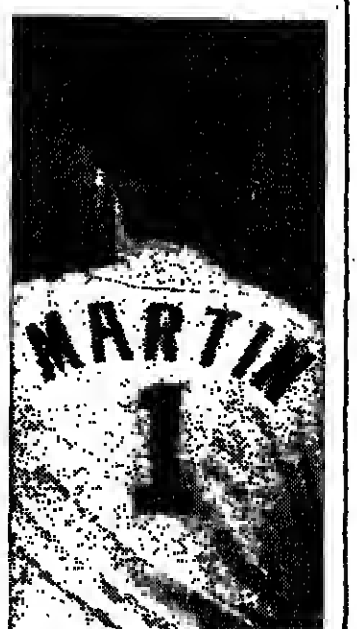
DETROIT, Sept. 5 (UPI).—Billy Martin, fired as manager of the Detroit Tigers on Sunday, said yesterday that he "didn't order" the illegal pitches that led to his losing his job.

He also said he did not know whether he wanted to manage again. Martin lost his other major league managerial job, at Minnesota, in 1969 "for the good of the organization," the basic reason the Tigers cited for the firing.

Antagonism between Martin and the American League president, Joe Cronin, was well known and he was also outspoken in his criticism of commissioner Bowie Kuhn. Martin also fought continually with umpires.

Discussing the spitballs thrown by Joe Coleman and Fred Scherman last Thursday, Martin said yesterday he "didn't order it." Immediately after the game, he said he ordered the illegal pitches thrown to show up Gaylord Perry of Cleveland, who was pitching a six-hit, 3-0 victory over Detroit.

"I had to stand up for them," Martin said. "What they were doing was so obvious and if they had admitted it,



they would have been suspended.

"Cronin never really talked to me," he said. "I guess they suspended me just on what they heard."

"The pitches they threw were legal. They were off the mound and you can go to your mouth off the mound. It was very legal," Martin said. "What he [Perry] was doing was against the rules."

Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Illinois ... 100 000 000-1 5 2
Detroit ... 100 000 000-2 9 1
Cleveland ... 100 000 000-3 4 1
Minnesota ... 100 000 000-4 1 0
Kansas City ... 100 000 000-5 1 0
Oakland ... 100 000 000-6 1 0
Seattle ... 100 000 000-7 1 0
Texas ... 100 000 000-8 1 0
California ... 100 000 000-9 1 0
Los Angeles ... 100 000 000-10 1 0
San Francisco ... 100 000 000-11 1 0
San Diego ... 100 000 000-12 1 0
Philadelphia ... 100 000 000-13 1 0
Pittsburgh ... 100 000 000-14 1 0
St. Louis ... 100 000 000-15 1 0
New York ... 100 000 000-16 1 0
Chicago ... 100 000 000-17 1 0
Houston ... 100 000 000-18 1 0
Montreal ... 100 000 000-19 1 0
Boston ... 100 000 000-20 1 0
Atlanta ... 100 000 000-21 1 0
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Dallas ... 100 000 000-24 1 0
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Montreal ... 100 000 000-67 1 0
Boston ...

